TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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CHINA LOSES IN ITS BATTLE ON MONROE TREATY

League of Nations Assembly Tables Plea of China for Limits on Doctrine to Oust Japan.

The amendments committee reported to the League of Nations assembly recommending that no change be made in Article 21 of the league covenant dealing with the Monroe Doctrine.

China had been making every possible effort to put limits to the Monroe Doctrine and thus prevent the league from recognizing Japan's position in China.

China feared that Japan would set up the claim to "Monroe Doctrine rights" in the Far East upon the basis of existing treaties and agreements.

A resolution which was interpreted by some of the delegates as an attempt to question the international validity of the Monroe Doctrine because it was not negotiated under the auspices of the league, was proposed to the assembly by the amendments committee. The resolution, which was one of the most sensational of the present meeting, as drafted by Senhor Andrade of Brazil, and was said to have the support of certain South American states that are opposed to the Monroe Doctrine.

The resolution first states that the "understandings" mentioned in Article 21 "may be considered in the future of contributing to the progress of the league in the way of political realizations." It added:

"Should agreement be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, for example, in special conferences with the league's assistance."

A persistent rumor was current that this resolution was aimed at the Monroe Doctrine and might be interpreted as a declaration that the league does not recognize the Monroe doctrine because it was not effected under the auspices of the league. However, no delegate could be found who would put this interpretation upon it for public circulation. Senor Andrade himself was equally reticent. Asked the exact meaning of the resolution the Portuguese delegate replied:

"It speaks for itself. That is all I can say."

Boundaries Unchanged.

The amendments committee postponed action on Article 10, pledging the members of the league to guarantee the existing boundaries of the member-states. Canada has been making a strong fight to have Article 10 eliminated from the covenant and the Canadians opposed the suggestion that an interpretable resolution be adopted to explain the article in question.

Dr. Urrutik of Colombia, suggested that further discussions be adjourned until next year. C. J. Doherty, head of the Canadian delegation, asked time to consider the matter.

The text of Article 21 follows:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international agreements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

To Preserve Borders.

The text of hotly disputed Article 10 says:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Dr. Wang Hui of the Chinese delegation, declared that if the expression "regional understandings" be retained in Article 1 the provision should be added that these "understandings" should not prejudice the rights of nations which are not parties to the "understandings." China, by this contention, hoped to make the expression worthless insofar as Japanese agreements with other powers were concerned to which China was not a concerned party.

Other members of the amendments committee argued that it would be dangerous to revive Article 1, saying that the point raised by China was already covered by the covenant.

Nation Asked for Two Minute Prayer on Armistice Day

The American people were called upon by President Harding, in a proclamation issued Sept. 30, to offer a silent two minute prayer at noon on Armistice day, Nov. 11, when the body of an unknown American soldier killed in France will be laid to rest in Arlington national cemetery.

The proclamation calls upon "all devout and patriotic citizens' to pause for two minutes—from 12 o'clock noon until two minutes past 12—"for a period of silent prayer and thanks to the giver of all good for these valuable and valorous lives and of supplication for His divine mercy and for His blessings upon our beloved country."

Directions are contained in the proclamation for the half masting of the flag on all public buildings in stations of the army, navy and marine corps, and on all American embassies, legations and consulates throughout the world from sunrise to sunset.

IDAHO WOMAN APPOINTED ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

Miss H. Pearl McCall of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed special assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

LEADERS IN BUSINESS SEE SPEEDY RETURN OF PROSPEROUS ERA

The speedy return of prosperity with plenty of work for all was predicted last week by two notable figures in industrial and mercantile circles, Charles E. Bedford, president of the Vacuum Oil Co., and John Wanamaker, merchant, of New York and Philadelphia.

"Business revival week," said Mr. Wanamaker, "I think will be expanded into a business revival of years and years. I have more faith in America today and more expectation for the future than at any time in my 60 years as a merchant.

"There will be plenty of work for all if we show our faith, not by relaxing our efforts, holding back in fear, putting on blue glasses and keeping our money in our pockets, but by making needed improvements, starting to build and rebuild, buying and selling—putting to work our energies, our brains, our moneys—everything we have—for the good of the country.

"Instead of curtailing our advertising, we are enlarging it. Instead of standing pat on our stores as they have been, we are refitting, rearranging, rebuilding and improving them. To do this we have given employment to large bodies of mechanics and others day and night."

In Mr. Bedford's view conditions will be restored to normal by Spring, barring unforseen developments.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that American business men now have abundant cause to be optimistic and hopeful as to the future.

"Likewise those who are engaged in relieving the unemployment situation may find the same reasons for a belief that it will be brought to normal before very long.

"Business, and with it employment, has picked up steadily since the low ebb reached this Summer and both continue to show a gradual and steady growth. Unless the central European or some unforeseen crisis intervenes there is every reason to believe that the improvement will continue throughout the Fall and Winter months.

"The business of this company has been increasing right along for some time, and we have been employing more men steadily. I know also that such big employers as the Westinghouse and General Electric companies have been approximately in the same position."

Officials of the municipal industrial aid bureau, operated recently because of alarming reports about the unemployment situation, said that their experience indicated that the reports were exaggerated. Since Sept. 19, when the bureau opened employment offices, 3,500 have registered for jobs and work has been found for 600. There had been expectations that tens of thousands would seek the bureau's aid.

AVIATOR SOARS 40,800 FEET

Lieut. MacReady Set Record, Feels Fine and Is Ready to Try Again.

Lieutenant John A. MacReady, now holder of the world's flying height crown formerly held by R. W. Schroeder, was ready for another flight if called upon to make it.

Unlike Major Schroeder in his record breaking flight, in which he fell 6 miles Lieut. MacReady did not suffer any ill effects in his 40,800 feet or eight-mile high trip recently.

Major Schroeder froze his eyes. Lieutenant MacReady's sight was normal upon landing.

"Invention of new appliances for battling the air should get the credit," Macready said. "When I started to make the flight, I had no intention of trying for a record. I planned to reach a height of 30,000 feet to test improvements on the Moss supercharger and a new propeller.

"But when I reached 30,000 feet my 'plane—a Le Pere—was working so perfectly and atmosphere conditions were so good that I decided to go a little higher.

"Even then I had no thought of a record. I did not cover much longitudinal territory in my climb, making it mostly in spirals, covering a short radius.

"At a height of about 35,000 feet, my oxygen supply froze, I saved myself by breaking a bottle of oxygen over my helmet and speeding up my motor, thus starting my regular supply.

"The wind velocity at 40,000 feet is terrific. On my spirals, it would often pull me far out of my course when I made the turns.

"My descent was accomplished without incident. I am glad I obtained the data desired at the field and am also glad I have the record, but the record is a minor detail compared with the data."

WATCHA LIKE?

Was there a certain editorial or some striking article in The Blade recently that you liked best of all? If so, write to the editor and tell him about it as this paper is printed for its readers and no one else.

Read what the following have to say about what they like best:

"I like best to read the articles on farming."—**F. A. Rambo, Vanderbilt, Pa.**

"I have been a reader of your paper for a number of years. I find it one of the very best. It seems to get better all the time."—**Frank Roberts, Mountain City, Tenn.**

"It is difficult for me to tell what I prefer in The Blade for I like all the departments. The Household Page is very interesting and helpful. The news can be depended upon. If you read it in The Blade it's apt to be true. The only thing I dislike is that the fiction installments are too short."—**Mrs. Chas. F. Bennett, Knapp, Wis.**

DOMESTIC LABOR SCARCE IN GOTHAM; WAGES HIGH

Domestic labor is so scarce in New York that thousands of homes, normally well supplied with servants, the mistress is doing her own housekeeping. Maids and butlers are said by employment bureaus to prefer being out of work to taking jobs at less than the high scales prevailing last year.

Of many reasons advanced by employment agencies for the failure of servants and employers to agree, one of the most common is that prospective maids seek work only because their husbands are jobless and are refused places because prospective employers will not consider applicants for temporary positions.

Prevailing wage scales are said by employment agencies to be: Cooks, $50 to $70 a month; general houseworkers, $40 to $50; chambermaids, $50 to $60. Japanese butlers command $100 to $125 a month with board and lodging.

G. A. R. NAMES NEW OFFICERS

L. S. Pilcher of Brooklyn Is New Chief = To Meet in Des Moines in 1922.

After bidding farewell to their comrades the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic brought the 55th annual encampment to a close last week at Indianapolis.

The encampment was ended with the election of Lewis S. Pilcher of Brooklyn as commander-in-chief, the selection of other national officers and the choice of Des Moines, Ia., as the city for the next meeting. Other national officers elected were: Robert W. McBride, Indianapolis, senior vice commander; Henry A. Johnson, Washington, D. C., junior vice commander; M. W. Wood, Boise, Idaho, surgeon general; George B. Smith, Minneapolis, chaplain-in-chief.

Mr. Pilcher appointed the following officers: C. D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, quartermaster general; W. C. Peckham, Brooklyn, adjutant general; G. H. Halcomb, Philadelphia, assistant quartermaster general; T. S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C., judge advocate general; R. A. Sarle, San Francisco, inspector general, and Levi Longfellow, Minneapolis, patriotic instructor. All of the officers were installed.

After discussing action to provide for eventual disposition of the property of the Grand Army when its members are gone it was decided that no efforts along this line should be made at the present encampment.

Affiliated organizations also concluded their sessions. The Sons of Veterans unanimously elected Clifford M. Ireland of Peoria, Ill., commander-in-chief. The Woman's Relief Corps, elected Mrs. Agnes H. Parker of Boston, president, Mrs. Emma B. Alrich of Cawker City, Kan., senior vice president, and Mrs. Alice Mae Armstrong of Kansas City, Mo., junior vice-president.

RECOMMENDS GOTHAM OWN ALL RAILWAYS IN CITY

Municipal ownership of all railway lines in the city of New York is recommended by the New York State Transit commission, recently appointed by Governor Miller, in a report made public recently.

WILL VOTE ON PEACE TREATY BY OCTOBER 15

Senate Imposes Time Limit for Debate; Democratic Foes of Pact With Germany Fear Voters.

An agreement has been reached by the senate to impose a debate limit of one hour on each senator in consideration of the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary beginning Oct. 14 in order to expedite a vote on ratification.

Under the agreement it is expected that the vote will be reached on Oct. 14 or 15.

The original plan for an agreement to vote on Oct. 14 was abandoned after Senator Lodge, and Senator Underwood, the Demoratic leader, had found that unanimous consent would not be given for a specific day on which to take final action.

If Democratic leaders in the senate thought the country would stand for it, they would wage war against senate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany and delay final action, at least until after the meeting of the conference on disarmament, and indefinitely thereafter if possible.

As matters stand, Democratic leaders feel the country is behind the administration in its course with reference to establishing friendly relations with Germany. Besides this a number of the party's leaders including Minority Leader Underwood, Pomerene of Ohio, Swanson of Virginia, Hitchcock of Nebraska and others pledged support of the treaty when it was first presented, and Hitchcock, Pomerene and Swanson, as members of the foreign relations committee voted to report it favorably to the senate. This was before the political possibilities of the situation were fully perceived and before the word became generally circulated that President Wilson had told Carter Glass of Virginia and others that "if I were a senator I would vote against ratification."

Two or three Democratic caucuses have been held, but nothing much has been accomplished except to demonstrate to the Democrats what a ridiculous mess they have made of things from a party standpoint. If Wilson had let his views become known just a little sooner, or if Hitchcock, Pomerene and others had not been in such a big hurry to swallow the Republican treaty with expressions of satisfaction, their course would have been plainly charted for them by this time. They could have rallied the Democrats almost solidly in opposition to the treaty, thereby causing long delay and seriously embarrassing the administration in its disarmament plans and its foreign policy. The senators are too wise to hinder publicly the success of the disarmament conference, but they are not adverse to hurling monkey wrenches into the machinery under cover of darkness.

In the end, however, ratification without reservations distasteful to the administration, is a certainty. Senator Borah and Senator Lafollette are the only two Republicans who give any indication of opposing ratification. The ranks of the "irreconcilables" are shattered and the Democrats are face to face with the delicate task of delaying the treaty just as long as they can without bringing down upon themselves the weight of public condemnation.

HOOVER BARS POLITICS AND RELIGION IN RELIEF

Herbert Hoover, head of the American relief administration, has sent a telegram to the Moscow branch of the administration warning its head that neither politics nor religion must enter into the distribution of the charity, says a radio dispatch received from Moscow.

"Our service," Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying in his message, "must be given in a truly charitable spirit. There must be no distinction whatever as regards political beliefs, nationality or religion. Charity cannot participate in the distribution."

Japan's Armament Delegates

—Copyright International Film Service

JAPANESE delegates to the Washington conference on limitation of armament have been picked. Two of the three delegates chosen are Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, minister of the navy, and Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese ambassador to the United States, whose photos appear above. The third delegate is Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers.

WORK CONFERENCE FORMULATES PLAN TO RELIEVE NATION'S IDLE

Formulation of an emergency program designed to effect the immediate relief of the nation's idle, variously estimated at from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000 persons, has been completed by the national conference on unemployment with the adoption of specific measures recommended by committee.

The conference then adjourned until Oct. 10 when it will consider a permanent unemployment policy and suggestions for the return of business and commerce to normal.

Meanwhile its committees will work on details of these subjects.

The conference found the task of meeting the unemployment emergency was primarily a community one with the responsibility of leadership and its solution resting on the mayors. Federal, state and municipal aid, however, was urged. Particular reference was made by the conference to the connection between prices and the solution of the country's economic questions.

"During the period of drastic economic readjustment through which we are now passing," the continued efforts of anyone to profit beyond the requirements of safe business practice or economic consistency should be condemned.

"One of the important obstacles to a resumption of normal business activity will be removed as prices reach replacement values in terms of efficient producing and distributing cost plus reasonable profit.

"We, therefore, strongly urge all manufacturers and wholesalers who may not yet have adopted this policy to do so, but it is essential to the success of these measures when put into effect that retail prices shall promptly and fairly reflect the price adjustment of the producer, manufacturer and the wholesaler.

"When these principles have been recognized and the recommendations complied with, we are confident that the public will increase their purchases, thereby increasing the operations of mills, factories and transportation companies and consequently reduce the number of unemployed."

Specific recommendations adopted by the conference for emergency relief were:

"Emergency committees representing the various elements of the communities to establish public employment agencies and co-ordinate the distribution of work.

Publication by the committees of the number dependent upon them for employment and the prevention of unco-ordinated solicitation of funds.

Speed Construction Work.

Private houses, hotels, offices, etc., to contribute by doing their repairs, cleaning and alterations during the Winter instead of in the Spring when employment would be more plentiful.

Municipalities to expand their schools, streets, sewage, repair work and public buildings to the fullest volume compatible with existing circumstances. Indicating the present favorable circumstances the conference noted that of $700,000,000 of municipal bonds, the largest amount in history, has been sold in 1921.

Governors to unite all state agencies in support of the mayors and expedite construction of roads, state buildings, etc.

Federal authorities, including the federal reserve banks, to expedite the construction of public buildings and works covered by existing appropriations.

Congressional appropriations at the present session for roads to make available employment.

To sped up construction work, it was recommended that governors of states summon committee to determine the facts and to organize community action in getting adjustments in cost, including removal of freight discriminations, campaigns against combinations, restriction of effort and unsound practices where they exist, to the end that building may be fully resumed.

"The greatest area for the immediate relief of unemployment was found by the conference to be in the construction industry with a shortage of more than one million homes affording possibility of employment of more than two million persons, if construction were resumed.

"Undue cost and malignant combinations," the program said, "have made proper expansion impossible and contributed largely to this unemployment situation. In some places these matters have been cleaned up. In other places they have not and are an affront to public decency."

Manufacturers, it was declared, could contribute to relieve the situation by part time work, through reduced time or rotation of jobs, manufacturing for stock as far as possible, by plant construction, repairs and cleaning up with consequent transfer of many employes to other than their regular work, reduction of the work week to a lower number of days temporarily, and reduction of the number of hours of labor per day. Co-operation of employers and employes was urged to make these recommendations effective.

"No suggestions were made by the committees on mining, shipping and transportation, it being explained that they felt there could be no emergency measures during the present economic condition.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

AT LAST the Sinn Fein and British have agreed to confer on peace. Representatives of both sides will meet in London on Oct. 11, De Valera having accepted Premier Lloyd George's invitation to hold a parley. Some think the conference will last at least six months before a solution of the question is reached.

Jobs for the jobless in the United States is the aim of the unemployment conference which has met in Washington. The parley adopted a temporary program aimed to give work to many wage earners and then adjourned to enable the committees to work out a permanent plan.

A vote will be taken on the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary probably by Oct. 15. The treaties are scheduled to come up before the senate for ratification on Oct. 14. Debate will be limited.

More laws mean more jobs. More jobs mean more tax and more expense. He who prevents law is often as great a benefactor as he who makes law.—Sandles.

Despite vote in favor of strike the railway trainmen won't walk out unless other brotherhoods take the lead. Senators are planning to include a sales tax in the revenue revision bill although there is much opposition to such a tax. China loses out in its fight on the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations assembly.

We ought to set our faces like flint against all the evils of the modern day that are threatening Bolshevism, I. W. W.ism, anarchy, Ku Klux Klan—whatever their name may be—that tend to throw a blight upon the fair name of the land that we saved and still love. Past Commander-in-Chief Ketcham of G. A. R.

I have more faith in America today and more expectation for the future than at any time in my 60 years as a merchant.—John Wanamaker.

Tentative plans have been announced by the Interstate Commerce commission for the consolidation of all the major railroads in the United States into 19 systems.

SINN FEIN WILL ATTEND LONDON PEACE PARLEY

De Valera Accepts Lloyd George's Invitation to Send Delegates to Conference on October 11.

Sinn Fein delegates will attend a peace conference in London which will open on Oct. 11. Eammon De Valera sent a note to Premier Lloyd George accepting the latter's invitation to send representatives to such a parley.

Government circles and both the English and Irish press are satisfied with the developments in the Irish peace situation. In his invitation Lloyd George reiterated the cabinet's declaration that Irish independence cannot be recognized.

The feeling prevailed that both sides are now showing a sincere desire to "explore every avenue in an effort to solve the ancient Irish trouble."

Officials of the Irish office, however, warned the people against the expectation of speedy results. Both sides are expected to move cautiously.

"The conference will likely be a long one," said one Irish office official. "Questions with the utmost complications will arise, calling for tact and patience. We hope Ulster will take the lead in this respect.

"A quarrel of seven centuries' duration may require six months to settle. The people must expect difficult moments before the parley is over."

If the six months' prediction is fulfilled and the solution is later put up to the British parliament and the Irish people for ratification, it may be the Summer of 1922 before the issue is finaly settled and the status of Ireland established for all time.

The text of the note inviting the Irish to a conference follows:

"Despite the Irish delegation's sincere desire for peace and despite the conciliatory tone of Eammon De Valera's latest communication we cannot enter a conference on the basis of this correspondence.

"There is no purpose served by further exchange of explanatory, argumentative notes on this subject.

"The position taken by his majesty's government on the fundamental existence of the British empire cannot be altered.

Anxious to Confer.

"Notwithstanding Mr. De Valera's personal assurances to the contrary it might be argued in the future that acceptance of the conference upon this basis (the basis outlined in De Valera's note of September 19) involves recognition that no British government could afford.

"The government must guard itself against any possible doubt."

"Myself and my colleagues are extremely anxious to make arrangements to explore every possible avenue of discussion.

"The proposals made already have been taken by the whole world as proof that our endeavors for reconciliation and a settlement are no empty form and we feel that conference and not correspondence is the most practical and most hopeful way to an understanding such as we ardently desire."

"Therefore, we send a fresh invitation for a conference in London on October 11, where we will meet your delegates as spokesmen for the people you represent with a view to ascertaining how the Irish national aspirations can best be reconciled to the government's viewpoint."

WILSON DODGES TREATIES FIGHT

Ex-President Declines to Join Democrats Who Oppose New Pacts.

Former President Woodrow Wilson has no intention of entering actively into the fight which certain Democratic senators once closely associated with his administration are waging against ratification of the German, Austria and Hungarian peace treaties, says Joseph P. Tumulty, his former secretary.

The Democratic senators who recently discussed the treaty situation with Wilson were not sent for by him, but were seen by him after they had requested an interview, Tumulty said. They included Senator Glass of Virginia, formerly secretary of the treasury in Wilson's cabinet.

"You may be sure that Mr. Wilson will take no active part in the present treaty controversy," Tumulty said, "neither by communicating his views to the Democratic leaders of the senate, or by a written statement of his attitude to the country.

"Of course Wilson is opposed to any treaty which proposes a separate peace with the central powers and undoubtedly he informed the Democratic senators who saw him that his views in that respect have not undergone any change since he first expressed them months ago. But he will not actively interpose himself in any way."

MAIL FROM SPAIN TO U. S. IS RIFLED OF $140,000

Approximately $140,000 in gold and American currency has been stolen from the mails en route from Spain to the United States in a series of thefts that has extended over some weeks.

Postoffice officials are now engaged in investigating the thefts. Beyond admitting the money has disappeared and they are now investigating, they would not discuss the matter.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PRESIDENT HARDING'S unemployment conference got through its first week without any eruptions. There were no clashes to disturb the harmony. The lion and the lamb lay down together. In other words, Capital and Labor joined hands. We leave it to individual opinion which is the lion and which the lamb. That there was harmony was the big thing.

Arrangements were made for a program of community organization. The matter of furnishing work for the unemployed is put up to governors of states and to municipalities through mayors and chambers of commerce. An appeal is made to business men to support the program.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, in a formal statement, expressed his confidence that "the trade union movement in each community will join energetically in the effort to assist in the task of providing work for the thousands who are idle."

Working for Permanent Relief.

These provisions are for temporary relief for unemployment. The conference adjourned until next week, when it is expected to take up the work of providing permanent help.

The report of the economic advisory committee of the conference, among other things, says:

"Probably most promising of all is the opportunity now offered to bring home to the public mind the significance of the business cycle and to enlist the individual enterprise of business managers—singly and through trades associations—in the work of regularizing employment within their own establishments."

Municipal, state and federal public works, the committee holds, should be contracted in years of industrial activity, and expanded in years of depression to revive private industry and to check industrial depression and unemployment, to prevent the demand of public works for materials and labor from conflicting with the needs of private industry, and in general to stabilize industry and employment.

Some Voluntary Idleness.

It is a grim situation that confronts the country, but there are phases of it so ridiculous as to provoke a smile. In face of the endeavors to bring an end to unemployment there is more or less voluntary idleness and threats of idleness. The spirit of man is not always governed by unfortunate situations. Railroad men are threatening to strike, but talk to men not in the employ of the railroads and one gets the opinion that the railroaders have too much sense to strike under the circumstances. One hopes so.

The threat has stirred a United States senator, Nelson of Minnesota, to delare on the floor of the senate:

"Let the people understand once for all what these men mean by threatening to strike. Let them understand that it means the stopping of food supplies and other essentials, want and starvation in our cities and towns, and I venture the prediction that the American people will rise in their might and wipe the men from the face of the earth."

That is putting it pretty strong, probably too strong, but a railroad strike at this time would have no public sympathy. The people have not forgotten the war and the advantages that were taken of the stress of circumstances at that time.

Another threat to strike is that of the union meat packers. They will vote on the subject Saturday of this week. The United Mine Workers of America have decided to postpone their demand for increased wages until next February, but there are said to be 10,000 idle miners in Kansas as a protest against jailing two men who have set themselves up as bigger than the law of the state.

The idle man who would give an arm for a job cannot understand these things.

Another Powwow in Ireland.

We are sticking to our late prediction that peace will come between England and Ireland. Oct. 11 is the date fixed for another powwow. Premier Lloyd George has selected members of a British cabinet to negotiate peace with Eammon De Valera. The prime minister himself will preside at most of the sessions. De Valera has accepted the invitation to enter into conference, and the people over there are hopeful of peaceful results.

An early settlement of the trouble between England and Ireland would present more hopeful outlook for the arms conference at Washington in November.

The Golden Rule.

People came out of the World war careless of life, careless of the welfare of others, careless of everything except their own selfish interests. Following the example of nations, they were ready to fight collectively or individually. As a result they have worked at cross purposes, to the injury of everybody.

The Golden Rule hasn't been given half a chance, if we may except isolated instances. There is one case that has come to attention through a magazine story. It is that of a Cincinnati clothing manufacturer. He is a man who had lost faith in religion, and then it happened—he discovered the only true religion. "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

He made application of the principles of that religion. He adapted it to his factory employes. It worked beautifully, worked both ways, and is still working.

The details of this simple Cincinnati experiment cannot be told here, but it is a golden story, a bright spot in the gloom of afterwar disturbances.

FORD CLAIM TO SEAT IN SENATE IS NOT UPHELD

Republican and Democratic Senate Probers of Newberry Controversy Agree He Wasn't Elected.

The effort of Henry Ford to unseat Truman H. Newberry as a senator from Michigan because of alleged fraudulent and corrupt use of large sums of money in the primary campaign preceding the 1918 election reached the floor of the senate with the formal filing of majority and minority reports by the senate committee on privileges and elections. Early disposition of the case by the senate is expected.

On only two major issues were the Republicans and Democrats in harmony in the reports. They agreed that Henry Ford, the Democratic contestant, had not been elected and was not entitled to the seat from Michigan. They also agreed that too much money had been spent in the Michigan primary. The Democrats, however, contended that Senator Newberry was responsible personally for the expenditures while the Republicans held he was not.

The majority report completely exonerates Senator Newberry, asserts his qualifications for a seat in the senate are beyond question and recommends the dismissal of the contest brought by Ford. The Ford charges against Newberry are declared baseless, the corrupt or illegal use of money is denied and Senator Newberry is held to have had no part whatever in the solicitation of campaign funds of their expenditure.

Tone Is Temperate.

The minority report of the committee by Senator Pomerene of Ohio and agreed to by all the Democratic members of the committee except Senator Ashurst of Arizona who filed a separate report, recommends the ousting of Newberry from the senate. The Pomerene report was expected by the enemies of Senator Newberry to go after the Michigan senator hammer and tongs, but for the most part its tone is temperate.

The Democrats in their findings recommend that Newberry's seat be declared vacant on the ground "that corrupt and illegal methods and prestiges were employed at the primary election and that Truman H. Newberry violated the Michigan corrupt practices act and the primary act of the state of Michigan and that by reason thereof he ought not to have or hold a seat in the senate of the United States and that he is not the duly elected senator from the state of Michigan for the term of six years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1919."

No reference is made in the report to the fact that no prosecution of Senator Newberry or his associates was ever undertaken under the Michigan law. Newberry and more than 100 of his campaign workers were prosecuted in the federal courts for violation of the federal corrupt practices act and Senator Newberry and 16 co-defendants were found guilty of having conspired together to spend more money than permitted under the federal law. The supreme court set aside the convictions by declaring the federal statute unconstitutional.

Discussing the affidavits filed by Senator Newberry following the primary in which he states that his campaign had been conducted by his friends and that no money had been spent with his knowledge and consent, Senator Pomerene says the minority members of the committee "regret to say" that these statements are not true and that "while the statute (federal) under which they were filed has been held unconstitutional, the moral turpitude involved in their making is just as great as if the statute had been held constitutional."

The Pomerene report bases the case against Newberry entirely on the ground that alleged violations of the Michigan primary law constituted corrupt and illegal methods and practices, sufficiently wrongful to warrant Newberry's removal from the senate.

Files Individual Report

Senator Ashurst filed an individual report because he was a member of the sub-committee which probed the case for only a short time. He was appointed to succeed Senator Wolcott, who resigned his seat in the senate. It is significant that the Democratic members of the full committee endorsed the report prepared by Senator Pomerene rather than the report written by Ashurst. The Ashurst findings quote at length from testimony heard by the subcommittee and declare:

"The testimony in this case shows that the senatorial campaign in Michigan in 1918 partook more of the character of an auction than an election.

"The credentials of the sitting member are stained by fraud and tainted by illegal expenditures of money. His seat should be declared vacant."

Laddie Boy Nearly Ruins White House Conference

Laddie Boy, the White House Airedale from Toledo, almost broke up the President's conference with the newspaper men recently. Coming in from a romp about the White House grounds, Laddie Boy was so full of vigor that he bounded away from his keeper and dashed into the conference room with joyous barks.

Seeing the hats of the reporters on a large davenport, Laddie Boy leaped upon them and started to scatter them in all directions with the evident intention of tearing up the one that looked good to him. The correspondents scrambled wildly for their property and the President delayed his talk for a moment until order was restored.

Opens Unemployment Conference

—Copyright International Film Service

PRESIDENT HARDING is shown leaving the interior department building at Washington after opening the federal unemployment conference on Sept. 26. Mr. Harding addressed delegates from all parts of the United States.

Say Mrs. O'Leary and Her Cow Slept When Great Fire Started

Mrs. O'Leary and her celebrated cow has no part in the observance of the semi-centennial of the Chicago Fire, being held there until Oct. 15. The reason being that a search of the records of the fire department shows that both Mrs. O'Leary and the cow had retired an hour before the fire started, and had nothing to do with starting the blaze, although it did start in the O'Leary cowshed.

These records show that there was a rumor at the time that neighbors had slipped into the barn to milk the cow for materials for an oyster stew or a milk punch, and another that a bunch of boys from the neighborhood were smoking in the barn.

A broken lamp was found in the ruins of the barn the day after the fire. This gave rise to the report, now become a legend, that Mrs. O'Leary had gone to the barn in the evening carrying a lamp and that the cow, piqued at being disturbed, had kicked her mistress, who dropped the lamp, and the big doings were on.

The fire department investigators learned that Mrs. O'Leary had a sore foot on the day of the fire and had retired at 8:30 that evening. It was deemed unlikely that she would have arisen and gone to the barn after the chores were all done, especially with a sore foot, hence she was absolved from blame. But the popular rumor outran the official records, and the things best remembered about the great disaster are Mrs. O'Leary and her cow.

The fire will be vividly reproduced in the fourth scene of the festival play portraying Chicago's history, which is to be given in Grant park, in a specially built auditorium seating 15,000 persons. A cast of more than 2,500, with a chorus of 1,000 singers and an orchestra of 100 pieces, will be employed in presenting the play.

The first scene shows the coming of Marquette and Joliet, the French missionaries, in 1673. Old Fort Dearborn in 1803 and the massacre in 1812 are shown in the second scene. In the third, the last Indian treaty, signed in 1833, by which the Indians traded 1,000,000 acres of land in Illinois for 1,000,000 in Missouri and left Illinois forever, is shown.

The fourth scene shows the days of the Civil war, and closes with the fire. The fifth shows the World's fair, and the sixth shows the days of the World war and closes with a prophetic vision of what Chicago may be 50 years hence.

Secret Compartments in Railway Coaches Form Liquor Caches

Secret compartments have been built in railway coaches used between Seattle and points in British Columbia for the storage of liquor being smuggled over the Canadian border, federal agents assert.

The statement was made in connection with an indictment whereon several railroad men and an express messenger were arrested accused of stopping a train at an exclusive country club to unload Canadian whisky.

Husband's Virtues

Mrs. Rose Lewson of Chicago, applied to the police to learn whether she had to keep a lazy husband. She was told she had to keep him with all his defects and virtues. "All right," she replied, "but mine has more defects than virtues."

CONCRETE WALL FAILS TO STOP BEAVERS' ESCAPE

You can't keep a good man down or a good beaver in.

This was the conclusion reached by attendants at the Bronx zoo after six of the flat-tailed animals dug their way out of the reservation into the Bronx river under a concrete wall built to prevent their adventuring.

Engineers, however, have not given up hope of restraining the runaways, which were recovered and brought back to the zoo in washboilers and any other conveyance at hand. They are building an even deeper wall.

SENATE PLANS OVERTIME ON URGENT ISSUES

Night Sessions Are Urged to Debate Treaties, Giving Full Day to Tax Revision Measure.

With a view to expediting action on the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, and on tax revision legislation Republican leaders planned to put through a program calling not only for night sessions of the senate, but for the beginning of the day sessions an hour earlier than usual. The tax bill would be considered during the day and the treaties at night.

There is a desire to dispose of the treaties before the beginning of the conference on the limitation of armaments, and since the three pacts must be acted upon, leaders plan to lose no time in getting their consideration fully under way.

To Rush Tax Bill.

Chairman Penrose of the finance committee is determined to push the tax bill as fast as possible. He still is hopeful that it can be put through with two weeks' consideration, but opposition to some features apparently has taken on a wider range than at first was anticipated.

Aside from the tax measure and the treaties, many other measures of importance are awaiting action before the beginning of the regular session early in December. There is an agreement to vote on the Panama canal tolls repeal bill Oct. 10. Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, in charge of the beer bill, has given notice that after the tax bill and the treaties are out of the way he will insist that the conference report on the beer measure be disposed of without interruption. Other matters pending include the railroad refunding bill and the measure authorizing the secretary of the treasury to fund into long time securities the debts owed the United States by its former associates in the World war.

To Recall Tariff Bill.

After the tax bill is passed, Senator Penrose plans to have his committee resume consideration of the permanent tariff bill. Since it is now practically certain that this measure will not be brought out until the regular session, there is discussion of continuing the emergency tariff law until the permanent act is passed. The emergency law expires on Nov. 27 and representatives of agricultural interests already have asked that the finance committee report a bill continuing its life.

Senator Penrose hopes to have within two or three weeks some of the data now being assembled by experts on the plan to fix the American valuation of imports as the basis for determining the duties, but all of it probably will not be in hand for six weeks or two months. Hearings on the tariff measure probably will be resumed late in October or early in November.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT WILL RELEASE WOMAN AIDE

The Kansas court of industrial relations has issued a formal order announcing that the services of Miss Livna E. Bresette, director of woman's work, is terminated. Miss Bresette refused to offer her resignation as suggested by the court.

Judge McDermott, a member, said the court had nothing to announce at this time as to the reasons for the dismissal.

It is known, however, that the associated industries of Kansas led a fight on the administration of Secretary Bresette, openly charging that in her zeal to protect women workers she had not given sufficient consideration to the employers.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The unemployment conference recommended emergency measures and adjourned until Monday, Oct. 10. Stimulation of construction work was held to offer the greatest prospect for immediate relief.

The senate reached unanimous agreement to vote on the peace treaties on Oct. 14.

China's protest against the agreement between the United States and Japan concerning Yap has not reached the state department. It was explained that cable rights at Yap constitute a subject entirely distinct from the disposition of the former German cables at Yap.

Separation of the emergency fleet corporation from the United States shipping board was announced by A. D. Lasker.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat, assailed the Republican tax revision bill in a senate speech.

President Harding has decided not to add any members to the personnel of the American arms conference delegation.

A campaign to obtain national and state legislation removing political, civil and legal discrimination against women has been launched by the National Women's party.

Good health will become a habit in the United States if the program recommended for American school children by the bureau of education is generally adopted and carried out in the elementary schools of the country.

Wholesale grocery organizations have failed to secure the active assistance of Senator Kenyon of Iowa, leader in the fight for packer legislation, in their efforts to prevent the modification of the court decree applying to the "big five" meat packers.

Criticism of the tax bill as reported from the senate finance committee is contained in a letter sent by Representative Keller of Minnesota to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Further details regarding the loan of $15,000,000 which the war finance corporation has agreed to make to a co-operative association of grain dealers in Minnesota and South and North Dakotas were announced by the corporation.

Americans looking for work are warned by the Red Cross to stay away from China, where jobs are scarcer and living conditions more crowded than in the United States.

William Jennings Bryan denounced as undemocratic the senate filibusters against the passage of the anti-beer bill.

President Harding's unemployment conference made public a statement that the number of unemployed is not less than 3,700,000 nor more than 4,000,000.

E. G. Rickmeier, an official of the income tax unit of the internal revenue bureau, and Garrett Underwood, formerly an employe of the war department, were arrested on charges of attempts to obtain bribes aggregating $160,000, revealing confidential information and thefts of office records.

The bid of $2,100 a ship, submitted by the Ship Construction and Trading Co. for the entire shipping board fleet of wood ships, has been turned down by the board.

Repeal of the transportation taxes and also the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the higher surtaxes were planned by senators of the agricultural bloc.

The interstate commerce commission made public the tentative scheme for the possible consolidation of the railroads into 19 systems.

With the arrival in Washington of Elihu Root, formulation of the American policy to be pursued in the conference on limitation of armaments will begin.

Opposition to numerous features of the pending tax bill, in which Republican dissatisfaction is an important factor, brought the measure to a critical stage.

President Harding has written an endorsement of the effort of the Roosevelt Memorial association to collect souvenirs and mementoes of the former President's life.

Portugal, with far eastern interest in China and India, has appealed for representation in the armament limitation conference and the request will be submitted to the invited powers.

President Harding formally opened the conference of economists and captains of industry and labor seeking to solve the problems of unemployment.

The war finance corporation issues a statement to correct a misapprehension that it has a fund to distribute to farmers on a pro-rata basis.

HAS PLAN TO REDUCE ARMS

Committee of 48 Suggests Canceling Debts to Coax Disarmament.

A suggestion that American spokesmen in the coming conference on proposed limitation of armaments be authorized to offer to cancel the indebtedness of France, England and Italy in return for agreement on the part of these countries to disarm, is advanced in a letter to President Harding made public by its author, J. A. H. Hopkins, executive chairman of the committee of 48.

In the political campaign of 1920 the committeeof 48, after ineffectual efforts to merge with the National Farmer-Labor party, withdrew from the national race with the announced intention of having congressional candidates in the field in 1922 and a presidential candidate in 1924.

Mr. Hopkins in his letter advises submitting to the three great powers in the form of an ultimatum, the following statement of what he said the United States wants and what this country is willing to concede to achieve its aim:

"We will not cancel your indebtedness gratis, nor are we content to longer postpone the payment of the overdue interest thereon. But if you and the Japanese delegates will collectively agree to disarm or agree upon a uniform and progressive ratio of disarmament, America will join with you in so doing and will simultaneously cancel or reduce your indebtedness to the American people to the same extent and in the same ratio. There is, however, no other way in which the American people will consent either to cancel or reduce your financial obligations.

"The acceptance of such an offer," the letter continued, "would be economical for all concerned. It would solve the problem and achieve the purpose for which the disarmament conference was called. It would reduce enormously the bursting tax budgets of every nation and relieve the increasing financial pressure which is closing in upon every individual."

Nearly 100,000 persons lost their lives in an earthquake lasting only 35 seconds at Messina in 1908.

IF BACK HURTS USE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Eat Less meat if Kidneys feel like lead or Bladder Bothers.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

—Advertisement.

Cuticura Is Wonderful For Your Hair

On retiring rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This cleanses the scalp of dandruff and promotes hair health.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 21G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Keeping the Foe Down

Though the war was officially terminated on Sept. 1, enemy business in England probably will be kept under government control until Jan. 1.

Dont Send 1 Penny

Manchurian FOX SCARF $4.45 Silk Lined

Delivery FREE

Just send your name and address and I will send this fur scarf to you. You don't pay one penny until the fur is delivered at your door by the postman. This is a wonderful opportunity of getting a $9.00 scarf for $4.45. Our price is amazingly low. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

A Fashion Necessity

Every stylish woman is wearing a fur scarf with her coat, suit, dress or waist. It is appropriate for every occasion. This scarf is made of Manchurian fox, which has long, soft, silky hair. This is not the genuine American fox, but will wear much better than the genuine. Scarf is a large animal shape with head at one end and tail and paws at the other. Lined throughout with all-silk lining. Also has silk ruffle around neck. Very large and graceful. Colors: Black, Lucille brown or taupe gray.

SEND NOW just your name and address—no money. When the fur scarf arrives pay the postman $4.45 for it. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear the scarf. If you don't find it all you expected, return it and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. This is our risk—not yours. Be sure to give color. Order by No. 17.

Walter Field Co. Dept. B1111 Chicago

"When Mary Married Me" latest fox-trot hit. Going big. Introduction price, 15c coin. Send today. Thomas Pub. Co., Neosho, Mo.

It took YEARS and YEARS to develop CAMEL QUALITY

We worked on Camels for years before we put them on the market. Years of testing—blending—experimenting with the world's choicest tobaccos.

And now, EVERY DAY, all our skill, manufacturing experience and lifelong knowledge of fine tobaccos are concentrated on making Camel the best cigarette that can be produced.

There's nothing else like Camel QUALITY. And there's nothing else like Camels wonderful smoothness, fine tobacco flavor and freedom from cigaretty aftertaste.

That's why Camel popularity is growing faster than ever.

A better cigarette cannot be made.

We put the UTMOST QUALITY into THIS ONE BRAND.

Camel

R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

A REQUEST by Portugal for a seat at the armament conference during discussion of Far Eastern policies, has been forwarded to the other participating nations for their consideration, the state department announces.

First meeting of the four American delegates to the armament limitation conference will be held soon for consultation.

If Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, in prison at Atlanta is pardened or his sentence commuted, it may be in the form of a Christmas or New Year's gift from the President. There will be no action in the case until peace has been proclaimed.

Thomas W. Page of Virginia, appointed chairman of the tariff commission by President Wilson, has resigned from the chairmanship and his resignation has been accepted by President Harding.

Charged with conspiracy to supply arms to the Sinn Fein in Ireland and instruct the recipients in their use, George Gordon Rorke of Washington, was held for a hearing before the U. S. commissioners.

Heirs of Enrico Caruso, famous tenor, who have been meeting at Florence, Italy, inventoring the fortune garnered in America by the singer, have estimated that his Italian fortune would amount to 30 million lire, or $1,245,000 at the present low rate of exchange.

The Chilean-Bolivian dispute, which threatened to cause further defections from the ranks of the league of nations, has been put upon the shelf. It will not come up again until next year.

The British government is opposed to any discussion of the cancellation of the allies' war debts to the United States at the Washington conference. British officials say such discussion would cause a bad impression in the United States.

General Nollet of France, head of the allied commission for disarming Germany, recently handed a note to the German government demanding the decentralization of German police authority.

Serious rioting followed the strike of 5,000 dockyard workers in Yokohama, Japan. Many of the strikers were arrested. The workers are demanding a 30 per cent wage increase.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the woman's suffrage amendment was questioned in a petition filed in the supreme court last week by Oscar Leser and others, who seek to have that court review decisions of state courts in Maryland, holding the amendment constitutional.

Extended controversies between operators and miners in the Alaska coal fields have resulted in the United States government settling the dispute by creating open shop conditions.

Three hulks which were once battleships of the U. S. navy, lie in Chesapeake bay within 1,000 yards of each other, the victims of experimental attacks by water and by air. The Alabama, the third to be sunk, was sent to the bottom last week by a 2,000-pound bomb from a Martin bomber.

A $20,000,000 land concession in Chihuahua, Mexico, which had been awarded to James E. Garfield, an American, and a group of associates, has been canceled.

Several men were believed to have lost their lives when the U. S. submarine R-6 sank in the outer harbor at San Pedro, Cal., the result of an accident. It was thought one of the torpedo tubes yielded to sea pressure and opened, causing the vessel to fill rapidly.

The channels of trade are broadening and the "waters" are running smoother than they have for some time, it is shown by statistics compiled by the Federal Reserve board of the Kansas City district.

More than 100 casualties resulted from the heavy storm which swept western and northern Japan recently. Several thousand homes were inundated.

Louis Forrer, twice president of the Swiss confederation, died recently, says an announcement from Berne.

Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle was set free under $5,000 bail after 18 days' imprisonment and happy in the knowledge that he will not be forced to stand trial for murder as a result of the death of Virginia Rappe, film actress. He is still under charge of manslaughter.

Liberty bonds reached the highest price of the year last week, recent advances ranging from $2.40 for the 3½ per cent to $5.14 for the second convertible 4¼ per cents.

GERMANY's Reichstag has a bill ratifying the peace treaty with the United States. Only the Communists voted against the measure. This completes the legislative process necessary to ratification on the part of Germany.

A slight earthquake shock was felt in the southwest section of Los Angeles on Sept. 28. The tremor lasted but a few seconds and caused no damage.

Major Paul Brewster, the Swiss aeronaut, has been announced officially the winner of the international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, which was begun in Brussels on Sept. 18. His balloon came to earth on the coast of Ireland, 766 kilometers from Brussels.

Collection of the September 15 installment of income and profits taxes has reached Secretary Mellon's estimate. The amount received totals $526,201,998.

The Independent Socialist party of Germany has introduced in the Reichstag a bill aiming at a thorough elimination of the last vestiges of monarchistic Germany. The main clauses proved that all the property of the former emperor and former German princes, both family and private, shall be confiscated.

Three thousand apartment house tenants of Washington Heights, on the upper end of Manhattan island, have banded in defiance of landlords and further rent increases. Some increases asked amounted to $100 a month.

Colonel William J. Simmons, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, announced that he had sent telegrams to every member of congress urging that the Tague resolution providing for investigation of the klan be adopted.

The steamer Caronia arrived in Liverpool on Oct. 2 with the body of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, formerly of Chicago, who died two days out of New York. Death was due to heart disease. The body will be sent back to New York. Judge Grosscup was on the circuit bench for 19 years.

The grand jury at Waco, Texas will investigate the clash at Lorena between more than 50 Ku Klux Klan paraders and a sheriff's posse, in which the sheriff and one other man were dangerously wounded and eight others severely injured.

Spectacles on ten days trial FREE

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra Large, Round-Eye, "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now.

Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style "sight-improving" spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye "sight-improving" spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them, I want you to put them on your eyes no matter how weak they may be from age; sit down at your fireside these cold wintry nights and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies if You So Desire

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game.

Or if you are fond of going to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles.

Seeing is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you—or any other spectacle-wearer whose sight has become greatly weakened from age—to believe that these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days.

But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10 karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 16 , 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye "sight-improving" spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial.

I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and, in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure and Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans...... *How many years have you used glasses (if any) Ans.*.....

Name.....

County..... *Post Office*.....

R. R...... *Box*..... *State*.....

Street and No. (if any).....

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A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

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Copyright, 1919, Irving Bacheller.

Continued From Last Week.

Nothing but a jug of whisky and a kind word and a house warming," Kelso had answered.

They notched and bored the logs and made pins to bind them and those that were to go around the fireplace and window spaces. Strong, willing and well trained hands hewed and fitted the logs together. Alexander Ferguson lined the fireplace with a curious mortar made of clay in which he mixed grass for a binder. This mortar he rolled into layers called "cats," each eight inches long and three inches thick. Then he laid them against the logs and held them in place with a woven network of sticks. The first fire—a slow one—baked the clay into a rigid stone-like sheath inside the logs and presently the sticks were burned away. The women had cooked the meats by an open fire and spread the dinner on a table of rough boards resting on poles set in crotches. At noon one of them sounded a conch shell. Then with shouts of joy the men hurried to the fireside and for a moment there was a great spluttering over the wash basins. Before they ate every man except Abe and Samson took a pull at the jug—long or short"—to quote a phrase of the time.

It was a cheerful company that sat down upon the grass around the table with loaded plates. Their food had its extra seasoning of merry jests and loud laughter. Sarah was a little shocked at the forthright directness of their eating, no knives or forks or napkins being needed in that process. Having eaten, washed and packed away their dishes the women went home at two. Before they had gone Samson's ears caught a thunder of horses' feet in the distance. Looking in its direction he saw a cloud of dust in the road and a band of horsemen riding toward them at full speed. Abe came to him and said:

"I see the boys from Clary's Grove are coming. If they get mean let me deal with 'em. It's my responsibility. I wouldn't wonder if they had some of Offut's whisky with them."

The boys arrived in a cloud of dust and a chorus of Indian whoops and dismounted and hobbled their horses. They came toward the workers, led by burly Jack Armstrong, a stalwart, hard-faced blacksmith of about twenty-two with broad, heavy shoulders, whose name has gone into history. They had been drinking some but no one of them was in the least degree off his balance. They scuffed around the jug for a moment in perfect good nature and then Abe and Mrs. Waddell provided them with the best remnants of the dinner. They were rather noisy. Son they went up on the roof to help with the rafters and the clapboarding. They worked well a few minutes and suddenly they came scrambling down for another pull at the jug. They were out for a spree and Abe knew it and knew further that they had reached the limit of discretion.

"Boys, there are laides here and we've got to be careful," he said. "Did I ever tell you what Uncle Jerry Holman said of his bull calf? He said the calf was such a success that he didn't leave any milk for the family and that while the calf was growin' fat the children was growin' poor. In my opinion you're about fat enough for the present. Let's stick to the job till four o'clock. Then we'll knock off for refreshments."

The young revelers gathered in a group and began to whisper together. Samson writes that it became evident then they were going to make trouble and says:

"We had left the children at Rutledge's in the care of Ann. I went to Sarah and told her she had better go on and see if they were all right.

"'Don't you get in any fight,' she said, which shows that the women knew what was in the air.

"Sarah led the way and the others followed her.

"Those big, brawn fellows from the grove when they got merry were looking always for a chance to get at some man and turn him into a plaything. A victim had been a necessary part of their sprees. Many a good flow had been fastened in this way and rolled down hill or was drowned in a ducking for amusement. A chance had come to get mad and they were going to make the most of it. They began to growl with resentment. They were wigging their leader Jack Armstrong to fight Abe. One of them ran to his horse and brought a bottle from his saddle-bags. It began passing from mouth to mouth. Jack Armstrong got the bottle before it was half emptied, smashed it and flung it high in the air. Another called him a hog and grappled him around the waist and there was a desperate struggle that ended quickly. Armstrong got hold on the neck of his assailant and choked him until he let go. This was not enough for the hot-headed lads of Clary's Grove. He knocked his follower and flung him so roughly on the ground that the latter for a moment stunned. Armstrong had got his blood warm and was now ready for action. With a whoop he threw off his coat, unbuttoned his right shirt-sleeve and rolled it to the shoulder and shouted in a loud voice, as he swung his arm in the air, that he could out jump, out hop, out run, throw down, drag out an' lick any man in New Salem."

In a letter to his father Samson writes:

"Abe was working at my elbow. I saw him drop his hammer and get up and make for the ladder. I knew something was going to happen and I followed him. In a minute every one was off the roof and out of the building. I guess they knew what was coming. The big lad stood there swinging his arm and yelling like an Injun. It was a big arm and muscled and corded up some but I guess it'd shoved the calico off mine and held it up he'd a mailed down his sleeve. I suppose the feller's arm had a kind of a mule's kick in it, but, good gracious! If he'd a seen as many arms as you an' I have that have growed up on a hickory helve he'd a known that his was nothing to brag of. I didn't know just how good a man Abe was and I was kind o' scairt for a minute. I never found it so hard work to do nothin' as I did then. Honest my hands kind o' ached. I wanted to go an' cuff that feller's ears an' grab hold o' him an' toss him over the ridge pole. Abe went right up to him an' said:

"'Jack, you ain't half so bad or half so cordy as ye think ye are. You say you can throw down any man here. I reckon I'll have to show ye that you're mistaken. I'll rassle with ye. We're friends an' we won't talk about lickin' each other. Let's have a friendly rassle.'

"In a second the two men were locked together. Armstrong had lunged at Abe with a yell. There was no friendship in the way he took hold. He was going to do all the damage he could in any way he could. He tried to butt with his head and ram his knee into Abe's stomach as soon as they came together. Half drunk Jack is a man who would bite your ear off. It was no rassle; it was a fight. Abe moved like lightning. He acted awful limber an' well greased. In a second he got hold of the feller's neck with his big right hand and hooked his left into the cloth on his hip. In that way he held him off and shook him as you've seen our dog shake a woodchuck. Abe's blood was hot. If the whole crowd had piled on him I guess he would have come out all right, for when he's roused there's something in Abe more than bones and muscles. I suppose it's what I feel when he speaks a piece. It's a kind of lightning. I guess it's what our minister used to call the power of the spirit. Abe said to me afterwards that he felt as if he was fighting for the peace and honor of New Salem.

"A friend of the bully jumped in and tried to trip Abe. Harry Needles stood beside me. Before I could move he had dashed forward and hit that feller in the middle of his forehead and knocked him flat. Harry had hit Bap McNoll the cock fighter. I got up next to the kettle then and took the scum off it. Fetched one of them devils a slap with the side of my hand that took the skin off his face and rolled him over and over. When I looked again Armstrong was going limp. His mouth was open and his tongue out. With one hand fastened to his right leg and the other on the nape of his neck Abe lifted him at arm's length and gave him a toss in the air. Armstrong fell about ten feet from where Abe stood and lay there for a minute. The fight was all out of him and he was kind of dazed and sick. Abe stood up like a giant and his face looked awful solemn.

"'Boys, if there's any more o' you that want trouble you can have some off the same piece,' he said.

"They hung their heads and not one of them made a move or said a word. Abe went to Armstrong and helped him up.

"'Jack, I'm sorry that I had to hurt you,' he said. 'You get on to your horse and go home.'

"'Abe, you're a better man than me,' said the bully, as he offered his hand to Abe. 'I'll do anything you say.'"

So the Clary's Grove gang was conquered. They were to make more trouble but not again were they to imperil the foundations of law and order in the little community of New Salem. As they were starting away Bap McNoll turned to Harry Needles and shouted: "I'll git even with you yet—you slab-sided son of a dog."

That is not exactly when he said but it is near enough.

CHAPTER V.

In Which the Character of Bim Kelso Flashes Out in a Strange Adventure That Begins the Weaving of a Long Thread of Romance.

The shell of the cabin was finished that day. Its puncheon floor was in place but its upper floor was to be laid when the boards were ready. Its two doors were yet to be made and hung, its five windows to be fitted and made fast, its walls to be chinked with clay mortar. Samson and Harry stayed that evening after the rest were gone, smoothing the puncheon floor. They made a few nails at the forge after supper and went over to Abe's store about nine. Two of the Clary's Grove Gang who had tarried in the village sat in the gloom of its little veranda apparently asleep. Dr. Allen, Jack Kelso, Alexander Ferguson and Martin Waddell were sitting by its fireside while Abe sat on the counter with his legs hanging off.

"He's a tough oak stick of a man," Kelso was saying.

"Here he is now," said Dr. Allen. "That lad you cuffed had to stop at my office for repairs."

"I told you once to use a crowbar if you wanted to hit anybody, but never to use your hands," said Abe.

"Well there wasn't any time to lose and there was no crowbar handy," said Samson.

"That reminds me of a general who made the boys of his regiment promise to let him do all the swearin'," Abe began. "One day a sergeant got into trouble with a mule team. It was raining hard and the off mule balked. Wouldn't draw a pound. The sergeant got wet to the skin and swore a song of fourteen verses that was heard by half the regiment. The general called him up for discipline.

"'Young man, I thought it was understood that I was to do all the swearin',' he said.

"'So it was,' said the sergeant, 'but that swearin' had to be done right away. You couldn't 'a' got there in time to do it if I'd 'a' sent for ye.'"

"I'm sorry we had to have trouble," Samson remarked after the outburst of apreciation that followed Abe's story. "It's the only spot on the day. I'll never forget the kindness of the people of New Salem."

"The raising bee is a most significant thing," said Kelso. "Democracy tends to universal friendship—each works for the crowd and the crowd for each and there are no favorites. Every community is like the thousand friends of Thebes. Most of its units stand together for the common good—for justice, law and honor. The schools are spinning strands of democracy out of all this European wool. Railroads are to pick them up and weave them into one great fabric. By and by we shall see the ten million friends of America standing together as did the thousand friends of Thebes."

"It's a great thought," said Abe.

"No man can estimate the size of that mighty phalanx of friendship all trained in one school," Kelso went on. "Two years ago the Encyclopedia Britannica figured that the population of the United States in 1905 would be 168,000,000 people, and in 1966, 672,000,000. Wealth, power, science, literature, all follow in the train of light and numbers. The causes which moved the sceptre of civilization from the Euphrates to Western Europe will carry it from the latter to the New World."

"They say that electricity and the development of the steam engine is going to make all men think alike," said Abe. "If that's so Democracy and Liberty will spread over the earth."

"The seed of Universal Brotherhood is falling far and wide and you can not kill it," Kelso continued. "Last year Mazzini said: 'There is only one sun in heaven for the whole earth, only one law for all who people it. We are here to found fraternally the unity of the human race so that, sometime, it may present but one fold and one Shepherd.'"

Then Lincoln spoke again: "I reckon we are near the greatest years in history. It is a privilege to be alive."

"And young," Dr. Allen added.

"Young! What a God's blessed thing is that!" said Kelso and then he quoted from Coleridge:

"'Verse, a breeze mid blossoms straying
Where Hope clung feeding like a bee,
Both were mine! Life went a maying
With Nature, Hope and Poesy
When I was young!'

"Abe, have ye learned the Cotter's Saturday Night?"

"Not yet. It's a heavy hog to hold but I'll get a grip on an ear and a hind leg and lift it out o' the pen before long. You see."

"Don't fail to do that. It will be a help and joy to ye."

"Old Kirkham is a hard master," said Abe. "I hear his bell ringing every time I get a minute's leisure. I'm night through with him. Now I want to study rhetoric."

"Only schoolmasters study rhetoric," Kelso declared. "A real poet or a real orator is born with all the rhetoric he needs. We should get our rhetoric as we get our oxygen—unconsciously—by reading the masters. Rhetoric is a steed for a light load under the saddle but he's too warm blooded for the harness. He was for the day of the plumed knight—not for these times. No man of sense would use a prancing horse on a plow or a stone boat. A good plow horse is a beautiful thing.

The play of his muscles, the power of his stride are poetry to me but when he tries to put on style he is ridiculous. That suggests what rhetoric is apt to do to the untrained intellect. If you've anything to say or write head straight across the field and keep your eye on the furrow. Then comes the sowing and how beautiful is the sower striding across the field in his suit of blue jeans, with that wonderful gesture, so graceful, so imperious! Put him in a beaver hat and broadcloth and polished calfskin and a frilled shirt and you couldn't think of anything more ridiculous!"

In the last diary of Samson Henry Traylor is this entry:

"I went to Gettysburg with the President today and sat near him when he spoke. Mr. Everett addressed the crowd for an hour or so. As Kelso would say 'He rode the prancing steed of Rhetoric.' My old friend went straight across the field and his look and gestures reminded me of that picture of the sower which Jack gave us one night long ago in Abe's store. Through my tears I could see the bucket hanging on his elbow and the good seed flying far and wide from his great hand. When he finished the field, plowed and harrowed and fertilized by war, had been sowed for all time. The spring's work was done and well done."

At a quarter of ten the Doctor rose and said:

"We're keeping Abe from his sleep and wearing the night away with philosophy. I'm going home."

"I came over to see if you could find a man to help me tomorrow," Samson said to Abe. "Harry is going over to do the chinking alone. I want a man to help me on the whipsaw while I cut some boards for the upper flooring."

"I'll help you myself," Abe proposed. "I reckon I'll close the store tomorrow unless Jack will tend it."

"You can count on me," said Jack. "I'm short of sleep anyhow and a day of rest will do me good."

Abe went with his friends to the door beyond which the two boys from Clary's Grove sat as if sound asleep. It is probable, however, that they had heard what Samson had said to Abe.

"Well, I didn't know these wild turkeys were roosting here," Abe laughed. He roused them from their slumbers and said: "Boys, you're trying to saw the day off a little too short. It's got to run till you get to Clary's Grove. Better take those horses home and feed 'em."

The boys got up and yawned and stretched themselves and mounted their horses which had been tied to a bar and rode away in the darkness.

Next morning Abe and Samson set out for the woods soon after daylight.

"I like that boy Harry," said Abe. "I reckon he's got good stuff in him. The way he landed on Bap McNoll was a caution. I like to see a feller come right up to the scratch, without an invitation just in the nick o' time, as he did."

"Did you see him jump in?" Samson asked.

"I saw everything some way. I saw you when ye loosened the ear o' John Callyhan. That tickled me. But the way I felt yesterday—honest, it seemed as if I could handle 'em all. That boy Harry is a likely young colt—strong and limber and well put together and broad between the eyes."

"An' gentle as a kitten," Samson added. "There never was a better face on a boy or a better heart behind it. We like him."

"Yes, sir. He's a well topped young tree—straight and sound and good timber. Looks as if that little girl o' Jack's was terribly took up with him. I don't wonder. There are not many boys like Harry around here."

"What kind of a girl is she?" Samson asked.

"Awful shy since the arrow hit her. She don't know what it means yet. She'll get used to that I reckon. She's a good girl and smart as a steel trap. Her father takes her out on the plains with him shooting. She can handle a gun as well as anybody and ride a horse as if she had growed to his back. Every body likes Bim but she has her own way of behaving and sometimes it's awful new-fashioned."

Harry Needles went whistling up the road toward the new house with sickle, hoe and trowel. As he passed the Kelso cabin he whistled the tune of Sweet Nightingale. It had haunted his mind since he had heard it in the woods. He whistled as loudly as ever he could and looked at the windows. Before he had passed Bim's face looked out at him with a smile and her hand flickered back of the panes and he waved his to her. His heart beat fast as he hurried along.

"I'm not so very young," he said to himself. "I wish I hadn't put on these old clothes. Mrs. Traylor is an awful nice woman but she's determined to make me look like a plow horse. I don't see why she couldn't let me wear decent clothes."

Sarah had enjoyed mothering the boy. His health had returned. His cheeks were ruddy, his dark eyes clear and bright, his tall form erect and sturdy. Moreover the affectionate care his new friends had given him and his interest in the girl filled his heart with the happiness which is the rain of youth and without which it becomes an arid desert.

He had helped Alexander Ferguson with the making of the fireplace and knew how to mix the mortar. He worked with a will for his heart was in the new home. It was a fine September morning. The warm sunlight had set the meadow cocks a crowing. The far reaches of the great, grassy plain were dimmed with haze. It was a vast, flowery wilderness, waving and murmuring in the breeze like an ocean. How long those acres, sown by the winds of heaven, had waited for the plowman now arrived!

To Be Continued.

HARDING CALLS ROOSEVELT THIRD GREAT PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt is now accepted by most Americans as "the third in America's great triumvirate," along with Washing said in a letter giving his endorsement to a national movement for the collection of Roosevelt's papers and letters and campaign mementoes. The letter was addressed to Herman Hagedorn of the Roosevelt Memorial association.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MISS 1074 is all ready to step onto the Dream Ship—top coat, veil and umbrella, and she has observed the latest from New York by wearing shoes and stockings that do not match. Her coat shows her discriminating taste—good indeed—because it answers for so many occasions. Every inch of it fairly screams style and it looks warm and comfortable.

"Don't overlook my style," says Miss 9981. "Take particular notice of the borders on my skirt, woolly and thick and quite the newest idea for Winter." One dress at least in the Winter wardrobe must have trimming that looks like a piece of Mary's little lamb. Parts of this trimming are cut away to make a design, or various kinds of beads are grouped to form a conventional border of leaves or flowers. Gray is striking on blue serge with bright red beads sparkling in the midst of the wooley background.

Perfect taste and genteel manners are displayed by Miss 9992. Originality, too, for who ever heard of trimming the lower part of a cuff? What a pleasure to be able to find something new—especially when we can laugh at the philosophers who say there is nothing new in the world. The sash knows how to fall so as to look perfectly natural and yet attract attention. Notice the hair? Miss 9992 has intuition for she wears the coming coiffure and wears it well and makes the girl who has enjoyed the grace of the present style tremble for fear the new one will not become her.

Isn't the parade of "the other side" funny? All in a row and no place to go, but just the same there are two sides to every question and "dress" is not among the least either.

Jolly friends sharing secrets as they come home from school are 9989 and 9999. They wear Summer dresses all Winter long, for mother knows that youth is warm. Even then, she takes the precaution of heavier underwear for her cunning little daughters.

If 1078 ever heard of putting the cart before the horse he must be demonstrating it. He looks so cute we could forgive him for anything, but we hope he knows where the cart is going.

Getting to be time for wraps and furs, so watch for news on the subject!

No. 1074—Ladies' and Misses' Coat—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 44-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 9981—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch for vest and collar.

No. 9992—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1078—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch light material and 1⅛ yards 36-inch dark material.

No. 9989—Childs' One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material.

No. 9999—Girls' One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.
MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

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Continued From Last Week.

Naturally, the little grandstand play with the bank roll made a diversion, and that is why the muffled crash of a pistol shot came with a startling shock to everybody. When we turned to look, the mischief was done. Durgin had crumpled down into a misshapen heap on the floor and the sight we saw was enough to make your blood run cold.

You see, he had put the muzzle of the pistol into his mouth, and—but it's no use; I can't tell about it, and the very thought of that thing that had just a minute before been a man, lying there on the floor makes me see black and want to keel over. What he had said about sending for an extra undertaker was right as right. With the top of his head blown off, the poor devil didn't need anything more in this world except the burying.

CHAPTER XXI.

Billy Morris Explains.

Somebody has said, mighty truthfully, that even a death in the family doesn't stop the common routine; that the things that have to be done will go grinding on, just the same, whether all of us live, or some of us die. Disbrow had jumped from the telephone at the crash of Durgin's shot, and for just a second or so we all stood around the dead dispatcher, nobody making a move.

Then Mr. Norcross came alive with a jerk, telling Disbrow to get back on his job of calling out the wreck wagons and the relief train, and directing Bobby Kelso to go to another 'phone and call an undertaker to come and get Durgin's body. Tarbell turned back to the train desk to keep things from getting into a worse tangle than they already were in, and to wait for the dreadful news, and the boss stood by him.

This second wait promised to be the worst of all. The collision was due to happen miles from the nearest wire station; the news, when we should get it, would probably be carried back to Bauxite Junction by the pusher engine which had gone out to try to overtake the 'Flyer.' But even in that case it might be an agonizing hour or more before we could hear anything.

In a little while Disbrow had clicked in his call to Kirgan, and when the undertaker's wagon came to gather up what was left of the dead dispatcher, the car-record man was hurriedly writing off his list of doctors, and Mr. Van Britt had gone down to superintend the making up of the relief train. True to his theory, which, among other things, laid down the broad principle that the public had a right to be given all the facts in a railroad disaster, Mr. Norcross was just telling me to call up the Mountaineer office, when Tarbell, calmly inking time reports upon the train sheet, flung down his pen and snatched at his key to "break" the chattering sounder.

Mr. Van Britt had come up stairs again, and he and the boss were both standing over Tarbell when the "G-S" break cleared the wire. Instantly there came a quick call, "G-S" "G-S," followed by the signature, "B-J" for Bauxite Junction. Tarbell answered, and then we all heard what Bauxite had to say:

"Pusher overtook Number Four three miles west of Sand Creek and has brought her back here. What orders for her?"

Somebody groaned, "Oh, thank God!" and Mr. Van Britt dropped into a chair as if he had been hit by a cannon ball. Only the big boss kept his head, calling out sharply to Disbrow to break off on the doctors' list and to hurry and stop Kirgan from getting away with the wrecking train. Then, as curtly as if it were all merely a matter of routine, he told Tarbell what to do; how he was to give the "Flyer" orders to wait at Bauxite for Number Five, and then to proceed under time-card regulations to Portal City.

When it was all over, and Tarbell had been given charge of the dispatching while a hurry call was sent out for the night relief man, Donohue, to come down and take the train desk, there was a little committee meeting in the general manager's office, with the boss in the chair, and Mr. Van Britt sitting in for the other member.

"Of course, you've drawn your own conclusions, Upton," the boss began, when he had asked me to shut the door

"I guess so," was the grave rejoinder. "I'm afraid it is only too plain that Durgin was hired to do it. What became of the money?"

"I have it here," said the boss, and he took the blood-money bankroll from his pocket and removed the rubber band. "Count it, Jimmie," he ordered, passing it to me.

I ran through the bunch. It was in twenties and fifties, and there was an even thousand dollars.

"That is the price of a man's life," said Mr. Van Britt, soberly, and then Mr. Norcross said, "Who knows anything about Durgin? Was he a married man?"

Mr. Van Britt shook his head.

"He had been married, but he and his wife didn't live together. He had no relatives here. I knew him in the southwest two years ago. He'd had domestic trouble of some kind, and didn't mix or mingle much with the other men. But he was a good dispatcher, and two months ago, when we had an opening here, I sent for him."

"You think there is no doubt but that he was bribed to put those trains together tonight?"

"None in the least—only I wish we had a little better proof of it."

"Where did he live?"

"He boarded at Mrs. Chandler's, out on Cross street. Morris boards there, too, I believe."

The boss turned to me.

"Jimmie, go and get Morris."

I carried the call and brought Morris back with me. He was a cheerful, red-headed fellow, and everybody liked him.

"It isn't a 'sweat-box' session, Morris," said the boss, quietly, when we came in and the relief operator sat down, sort of half scared, on the edge of a chair. "We want to know something more about Durgin. He roomed at your place, didn't he?"

Morris admitted it, but said he'd never been very chummy with the dispatcher; that Durgin wasn't chummy with anybody. Then the boss went straight to the point, as he usually did.

"You were present and saw all that happened in the other room. Can you tell us anything about that money?" pointing to the pile of bills on my desk.

Billy Morris wriggled himself into a little better chair-hold. "Nothing that would be worth telling, if things hadn't turned out just as they have," he returned. "But now I guess I know. I left Mrs. Chandler's this evening about seven o'clock to come on duty, and Durgin was just ahead of me. Some fellow—a man in a snuff-colored overcoat and with a soft hat pulled down so that I couldn't see his face—stopped Durgin on the sidewalk, and they talked together."

"Go on," said Mr. Van Britt.

"I didn't hear what he said; I was up on the stoop, trying to make Mrs. Chandler's broken door latch work to hold the door shut. But I saw the overcoated man pass something to Durgin, and saw Durgin put whatever it was into his pocket. Then the other man dodged and went away, and did it so quick that I didn't see which way he went or what became of him. I walked on down the steps after I had got the door to stay shut and tried to overtake Durgin—just to walk on down here with him. But I guess he must have run after he left the corner, for I didn't see anything more of him until I got to the office."

"He was there when you came in?" It was Mr. Norcross who wanted to know.

"Yes. He had his coat off and was at work on the train sheet."

"That was a little after seven," said Mr. Van Britt. "What happened between that and ten o'clock?"

"Nothing. Disbrow was busy at his table, and I had some work to do, though not very much. I don't think Durgin left his chair, or said anything to anybody until he jumped up and began to walk the floor, taking on and saying that he'd put Four and Five together on the single track. Just then, Tarbell came in and jumped for the train key, and I ran out to give the alarm."

There was silence for a little time, and then the boss said, "That's all, Morris; all but one thing. Do you think you would recognize the man in the snuff-colored overcoat, if you should see him again?"

"Yes, I might; if he had on the same coat and hat."

"That will do, then. Keep this thing to yourself, and if the newspaper people come after you, send them to Mr. Van Britt or to me."

After Morris had gone, Mr. Van Britt shook his head sort of savagely.

"It's hell, Graham!" he ripped out, bouncing to his feet and beginning to tramp up and down the room. "To think that these devils would take the chance of murdering a lot of totally innocent people to gain their end! What are you going to do about it?"

"I don't know yet, Upton; but I am going to do something. This state of affairs can't go on. The simplest thing is for me to throw up the job and let the Short Line drop back into the old rut. I'm not sure that it wouldn't save a good many lives in the end if I should do it. And yet it sems such a cowardly thing to do—to resign under fire."

Mr. Van Britt had his hand on the door-knob, and what he said made me warm to my finger-tips.

"We're all standing by you, Graham; all, you understand—to the last man and the last ditch. And you're not going to pitch it up; you are going to stay until you have thrown the harpoon into these highbinders, clear up to the hitchings. That's my prophecy. The trouble's over for tonight, and you'd better go up to the hotel and turn in. There is another day coming, or if there isn't, it won't make any difference to any of us. Good night."

CHAPTER XXII.

What the Pilot Engine Found.

For a time after the suicide of the off-trick-dispatcher the wreck epidemic paused. Acting upon Mr. Norcross' suggestion, Mr. Van Britt called his trainmen in, a crew at a time, and gave them the straight tip; and after that the hoodoo died a natural death, and a good many pairs of eyes all along the Short Line were keeping a sharp lookout for the trouble-makers

In the meantime, Tarbell, still digging faithfully, managed to turn up a few facts that were worth something. In the Petrolite case he found a lone prospector living in a shack high up on the farther side of the canyon who told him that late in the evening of the day preceding the wreck he had seen two men climbing the slope from which the boulder had been dislodged, and that one of them was carrying a pick. Also further investigation seemed to prove that the rail which the blow of the rock was supposed to have knocked loose had been previously weakened, either by drawing some of the spikes, or by unscrewing the nuts on the bolts at the joints

In another field, and this time under Ripley's instructions, our ex-cow-punch had been able to set and bait a trap. By diligent search he had found the man Murphy, the Clanahan henchman, who, under pressure, had given away the Timber Mountain plot which had climaxed in the kidnaping of the boss. This man had been deliberately shot in a bar-room brawl and left for dead. But he had crawled away and had got out of town to live and recover at a distant cattle ranch in the Limberton Hills.

When Tarbell discovered him he had cut out the booze, had grown a beard, and was thirsting for vengeance. Tarbell brought him back to Portal City, and presently there began to be developments. Murphy knew all the ropes. In a little time, Ripley, with Tarbell's help, was loaded for bear. One chilly October afternoon the lawyer came down to our office to tell Mr. Norcross that the game was cornered.

"All you have to do now is to give the word," was the way Ripley wound up. "You refused to do it on a former occasion because we could not get the men higher up. This time we can nail Clanahan, and a good few of the political gangsters and bosses in the other towns along the line. What do you say?"

The boss looked up with the little horse-shoe frown wrinkling between his eyes.

"Can we get Hatch and Henckel?"

"No; not yet."

"Very well; then you may lock those papers up in your safe and we'll wait. When you can see your way clear to a criminal trial, with Rufus Hatch and Gustave Henckel in the prisoner's dock, we'll start the legal machinery; but not before."

But now we were right on the eve of the state election. As far as anybody could see, the railroad had stayed free and clear of the political fight. The boss had kept his promise to maintain neutrality and was still keeping it.

At the appointed time the big day dawned, and the political wind-up held the center of the stage. So far as we were concerned, it passed off very quietly. From the wire gossip that dribbled in during the day it appeared that the railroad vote was heavy, though there were neither charges nor counter-charges to indicate which way it had been thrown.

Along in the afternoon the newspaper offices began to put out bulletins, and by evening the result was no longer doubtful. For the first time in years the power of the political machine had been smashed decisively at the polls, and on the following morning the Mountaineer announced the election of Governor Burrell, with a safe working majority in both houses of the Legislature for the Independents.

Naturally, there were all sorts of a yell from the other side of the fence. Charges were freely made, now, that the railroad had deliberately ditched its friends, and all that. Also there were the bluest kinds of predictions for the future, most of them winding up with the assertion that there could be no such thing as true prosperity for the country while the Short Line continued under its present management.

It was on the third day after the election, rather late in the afternoon, that the boss had a call from a mining promoter named Dawes, representing a bunch of mine owners at Strathcome who were having trouble with the smelter.

I was busy at the time and didn't pay much attention to what was said, but I got the drift of it. The smelter, one of the few Hatch monopolies which hadn't been shaken lose as yet, was located in the gulch six miles below Strathcona, and it was served exclusively by its own industrial railroad, which it was using as a lever to pry an excessive hauling charge out of the mine owners. Wouldn't Mr. Norcross try to do something about it?

The boss said he'd do anything he could, and asked what the mine owners wanted. Dawes said they wanted help; that they were going to hold a mass meeting in Strathcona the following morning at nine o'clock. Would it, or wouldn't it, be possible for Mr. Norcross to be present at that meeting?

Of course, the boss said he'd go. It meant the better part of a night's run, special, in the private car, but that didn't make any difference. Dawes went away, and before we broke off to go to dinner at the railroad club, I was given a memorandum order for the special.

At the club I found that Mr. Norcross had an invited guest—Major Kendrick. For a week or two Mrs. Sheila had been visiting at the state capital, and the major's wife and Maisie Ann were with her. So the good old major was sort of unattached, and glad enough, I took it, to be a guest at anybody's table.

For a while the table talk—in which, of course, Jimmie Dodds hadn't any part whatever—circled around the late landslide election, and what Governor Burrell's party would do, now that it had the say-so. But by and by it got around to the railroad situation.

"You're putting up a mighty good fight, Graham, my son, but it isn't over yet—not by a jugful, suh"—this isn't just the way the major said it, but it's as near as I can come to his soft Southern drawl with the smothered "r's." "I've known Misteh Rufus Hatch for a good many yeahs, and he has the perseve'ance of the ve'y devil. With all that has been done, you must neveh forget, for a single hou'uh, that youh admirable reform structchuh stands, as yet, upon the life of a single man. Don't lose sight of that, Graham."

The boss looked up kind of curiously.

"You and Sheila seem to think that point needs emphasizing more than any other," he commented.

The major's fine old eyes twinkled gravely.

"You are mighty safe in paying strict attention to whatever the little gyerl tells you, Graham, my boy," he asserted. "She has a way of gettin' at the heart of things that puts us meah men to shame—she has, for a fact, suh."

To Be Continued.

It's the Healthy, Vigorous Man Who Gets Ahead in Life

In these days of keen competition the man who gets run down through impure blood quickly falls behind his healthy, vigorous rivals who comply with nature's laws and keep their blood supply rich and nourishing.

Good blood is the foundation of all health. When your blood is poor you are dull, weak, slow and pale,—your brain can't work effectively. But how you glow with health when your blood is rich and strong! How vigorously you work! How you fairly sparkle with winning magnetism!

Don't despair if others are forging ahead of you. A good alterative that will cleanse your blood of the progress-checking poisonous matter will set you well on the road to advancement. S.S.S., the famous old vegetable remedy, has been doing that very thing for fifty years.

Get some S.S.S. today—right now! Every druggist has it. Begin taking it at once, and then write us a complete outline of your condition. We will gladly give you free medical advice suited to your individual case. Address Chief Medical Advisor, 872 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

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TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1921.

Our forefathers didn't hide their Americanism behind a mask.

There is such a thing as hypnotism. One bad habit can hypnotize half a dozen good intentions.

In the mathematics of gossip, putting two and two together makes a scandal.

One objection to leaving everything to a man's conscience is that he may have the kind that is unimpressionable.

Brainless men who accidentally acquire great wealth have no way to amuse themselves except by getting into trouble.

As the old salvation song is paraphrased in Russia: "Starvation's free for you and me."

Lima Beane says the more he reads and studies the Bible the less reason he finds for expecting any radical change in human nature.

Inconsistency is a dear old grandmother who used to wear a bustle as large as a half-bushel measure now bitterly condemning modern styles.

Beauty is a birthmark that everybody admires.

Justice sometimes triumphs, even though it has to fight a number of eminent and well-paid criminal lawyers.

Men should not expect hero medals for doing their duty.

It's a wonder the profiteers don't get ashamed of themselves and wear masks.

Sousa is not so deaf that he didn't hear the story that he had lost his hearing. Whereupon he denied it, and now everybody is glad he heard it.

Members of Germany's former imperial family are going to Holland. The Dutch will do well to keep their kingdom nailed down.

We don't like to fly in the face of tradition, but it is a fact there are mothers-in-law who are sweet and motherly, fountain pens that work, and collar buttons that never roll under anything.

Getting into a rut isn't so bad, providing you are moving forward in the right direction.

Democrats are looking for a national chairman who can do as well as Mr. White. They might try Jimmy Cox. He owes the party something.

If a married couple aims for the golden wedding the chances of missing the divorce court are good.

Dr. Frank Crane is curious to know why people argue. Perhaps they like the reaction. Certainly it is not because they expect to convince or be convinced.

A careful woman always disconnects the electric iron from the wall before throwing it at her husband.

Many a man worth three or four hundred thousand dollars has been rated a millionaire until dead. Post mortem figures don't lie.

There are men who wouldn't give two cents for a drink of booze unless they knew where they could get 19 more.

Attention of the labor unions is called to the Democrats who don't want President Harding to have a 48-hour week.

Women voters are beginning to marvel that they didn't get the ballot years ago. Nearly every candidate tells them of the long, desperate, self-sacrificing struggle he made to bring about the day of jubilee.

Former Vice President Marshall isn't the tallest Democrat in the country but he looks taller than the most of them because he is forever rising above partisanship.

Labor unions should not be judged by the worst element among Chicago's union workers.

Here and there may be found a young man whose ambition is to own a still as a means of acquiring riches. How do they get that way?

Mother Earth may be eight billion years old but she doesn't look it.

In soviet Russia everybody works for the government. The privilege of working the government belongs to the few.

Members of congress who earn more than they can get make up for the ones who get more than they earn.

"Every truth is as old as time," says a philosopher. But many of the lies are new.

When a man who insists that he must do all the talking puts his foot in his mouth it is a case of the punishment fitting the crime.

All of the people like the Constitution's protection, but not all of them like its restrictions.

Going to bed is not so bad, but getting up in the morning is a task. Something ought to be done about it.

"War taxes in time of peace!" shouts the Ohio State Journal paragrapher. The Democrats originated the idea before the country thought of getting into the big war. If we except mosquitoes, potato scab and a few other minor ailments, most of our troubles come from the Democrats.

A Bad Tariff Principle

The mass of criticism against the Fordney tariff bill, criticism which is gaining headway rather than lessening, is not based upon the fact that the average level of customs duties is raised. A glance through accumulated periodicals and newspaper clippings dealing with the subject shows, indeed, a remarkable absence of those traditional arguments which heretofore have been the stock in trade of opponents for all tariffs other than for revenue only. In sentiment, this country has been more and more favorable to protective tariffs, less and less attracted by the theories and appeals of free traders.

The opposition to the Fordney measure has been mobilized almost entirely upon that feature which requires that duties shall be assessed ad valorem upon an American valuation of the goods imported instead of upon the cost price of the goods in the countries from which they are exported. Inasmuch as a great deal of the goods brought from Europe has no exact counterpart in American goods the prinicple is set up of making the valuation according to the wholesale price of American manufactures similar in character.

It is clear that the system proposed completely disarranges the import practices in vogue for generations. An importer, ordering goods in France, for example, upon a basis of prices quoted to him knows at once what freight, insurance and duties he is to pay and at what price the wares are to go to the consumer. Under the Fordney system, the question of duties payable will be left to the hour the goods enter the customs houses, our wholesale prices constantly shifting and varying. The price to consumers cannot be reckoned until after the customs offices are passed. Besides the erection of an uncertainty in trade in place of definite, tangible, unspeculative certainties there is the further complication of disputes over duties with customs officers, appeals and arguments and endless delays. It is to be doubted if congress can afford to make business any more complex than it is. Surely, American commerce cannot afford to be harassed with the substitution of speculative elements for quite tangible, conservative practices of business. One is reminded of the accounts of the old fur traders who, months in the wilderness, approached their markets in a fever of anxiety since they did not know whether ruin was before them or fortune.

The committee report of the bill explained that the new system of appraisement was made desirable because of a practice of undervaluing imports and by reason of the fluctuating exchange. The points seem to us to be very poorly taken. The government maintains a bureau that devotes itself to guarding against undervaluations. It has the experience of years. Under the changed system, the bureau, or whatever succeeded it, would have to abandon the old work, throw away the accumulated experience and attack an entirely new problem. As for the exchange, that is something for importers to worry over, not the government. It is nonsense to say that Americans are continuing to profit enormously by the difference in currency values. Germans, Frenchmen and Englishmen are not fools. They are very much the opposite of fools. Every drop in the value of their currency is offset at once by an increase in their prices to our importers.

It is hard to see where anything worth while for the country is to be gained by an alteration of the time-tried commercial practices. This newspaper believes fully in the protective tariff. It does not believe in monopoly. It does not believe in increasing the complexity of government business already irritatingly complex. It sees nothing in making speculation take the place anywhere of straightaway, conservative commerce.

Abraham Lincoln's Religion

"When I do good, I feel good. When I do bad, I feel bad."

Such was the direct and simple testimony of an exhorter and camp follower of the early days in southern Indiana. It was said that President Lincoln was wont often to refer to this man, whom he recalled affectionately as "old man Glenn out in Indiana." Be it remembered that from 1816 to 1830 Abraham Lincoln lived the life of a pioneer with Tom Lincoln, his father, in the thinly whitewashed log home which the family built in that state following the migration from Kentucky. And in recalling old man Glenn the Great President was accustomed to say that in this frontiersman's prayer-meeting testimony the practical aspects of common religion were well set forth.

The religious belief of Abraham Lincoln has been made the subject of more controversy—both superficial and profound—that has ever been accorded to any other man in American public life. Volumes have been written about the religion of Lincoln. The recent publication of certain new sources of information has given emphasis to the quest of 50 years.

It seems clearly established that Lincoln never committed himself wholly to orthodoxy as represented in evangelical churches. In the latter 10 years of his life in Springfield and during the presidency he attended a Presbyterian church with regularity. He even attended the weekly prayer meetings of the New York Avenue church in Washington, but he is said to have told friends that he found it intellectually difficult to subscribe entirely to the articles of the church.

Because, then, of this reservation in the mind of Lincoln he has been unjustly accused of all degrees of aloofness from religious feeling—even to the bleak acceptance of atheism. As to those who would read the religion out of Abraham Lincoln because he failed to read himself point-blank into an orthodox church, they are missing the deepest significance of religion.

Religion is not churchianity. It is not Christianity. What he wrote down as man's religious instinct is man's instinct to acquire some sort of communication with the creator of himself and all things. The intensity of this instinct and the earnest endeavor to make it a practical expression of life determines the breadth and depth and fineness of a man's religion.

Abraham Lincoln sought God. There is abundant evidence to prove that he believed in the efficacy of prayer, and met, in prayer, the crisis of his life. He believed throughout the great work of his days that he was acting in accordance with the will of God. That abiding faith was the foundation of his righteousness and his courage.

Abraham Lincoln found God. In that discovery he fulfilled the destiny of a religious man.

For Fair Weather Only

Governor Frazier of North Dakota, a Republican candidate having the endorsement of the Non-Partisan league, was elected to office last Fall by a majority of 4,642. Today he is in the midst of a campaign in defense of his administration of less than a year. Nearly 100,000 petitioners, about one-half the total vote of the state, have initiated a recall election.

The complaints develop out of the failure of the extensive socialization schemes. The Bank of North Dakota, operated as a state institution, which a year ago had from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 on deposit, is now in straits. A Home Builders' association, fathered by the league, has been abandoned. Two newspapers, owned by the league, are in the receiver's hands, as is also another of its devices, the United Consumers Store. Several newspapers that lived for a while on league subsidies have breathed their last gasp. North Dakota sank a million dollars in a state elevator and mill. It is unfinished and idle.

The socialization plans went forward while the people were prosperous and money was flowing in. They could not stand the frosty bites of hard times. Nor, apparently, could A. C. Townley, the creator and the promoter of these affairs. For he is no longer in North Dakota and is to take no part in standing by his distressed friends in office.

So far as concerns the fortunes of Governor Frazier and his administration comrades they are still to be put to the test of the special election of next month. But state socialization in North Dakota has already been submitted to trial and been found inadequate and hopeless. In the natural order of things it gave way before the inexorable laws of economics.

Playing Out?

It is an old trick of the politician to make a campaign on issues that are not issues. It is so old, indeed, that one might have thought it might be a good, practical, workable strategy forever. There are signs, though, of failing serviceability. In a municipal primary contest in New York a candidate based his campaign on an issue of liquor prohibition. He lived in the wettest section in the United States. He lived where the feeling is the most vigorous against the Eighteenth constitutional amendment. Though it had nothing to do with municipal affairs there seemed, in the candidate's mind, to be a very fair chance of capitalizing it and receiving high returns in votes. But he got only one vote in six. The thing didn't work, sound as it was in tradition. We may put the case in evidence as proof of a rise in the level of intelligence.

Holding Their Bonds

Most of the Liberty bonds bought by the farmers still remain in their hands. In some sections, it has been learned, no bonds held by the farmers have been sold. The argument is made from this that it is untrue that the farmers are short of cash. There is perhaps another plausible conclusion. That is that the farmers, probably more than any other class, understand the enormous value of these securities, their unchallengeable safety, the certainty of interest payments. The last thing that a farmer would care to sacrifice when short of cash is his land. Next to that, no doubt, is his Liberty bonds. They have the solidity of the land itself.

A spoiled child becomes a pessimist when he grows up and finds that he can't have his own way because he is only one of millions of people in the world.

A painted face needs a frequent fresh coat to keep it from looking weather beaten.

The violation of liquor laws is as funny as manslaughter.

MIRACLES SAVE MANY SAILORS FROM DEATH IN OCEAN WATERS

THERE is now living at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, a retired sea captain, Hodson by name, who once had a most remarkable adventure while in command of a schooner trading in the Pacific, says an article in the Los Angeles Times.

The vessel was several days out from land, when it was overtaken by a severe gale and thick weather. Captain Hodson endeavored for a time to keep the craft's head up into the wind, but soon found, in that violent storm, that there was nothing for him to do but run before the gale. So he brought his ship about, and, pursued by a heavy following sea, scudded under almost bare poles to the northward.

The captain himself stood by the wheel, to give the helmsman directions; the crew, having made everything as secure as possible, were crouched in the lee of the deckhouse.

A flaw in the wind took the schooner aback for a moment, and in that moment a tremendous wave that was following close behind mounted over the bulwarks and swept several feet deep from stern to bow.

Everybody but the captain had something at hand to cling to, although the wave wrenched the man at the wheel from his hold, and threw him upon his face. However, he brought up against the deckhouse, and scrambled to his feet just in time to see the rushing water carry Captain Hodson overboard.

Hodson's case was as nearly hopeless as it well could be, for it was, of course, quite impossible to put out a boat in such a sea as that, or even to bring the schooner about to pick him up. But at the very moment that the accident happened the ropes that held the ropes that held the gaff of the foremast in place broke, and let the mast drop to the deck. One end hung over the side of the schooner, and several broken ropes dangled from it. As Captain Hodson swept by, these rope ends struck him on the head. Instinctively he seized one of them and clung to it with desperation.

The ship tore on through the water, and her master, at the end of the dangling rope, was drawn in close under her bulwarks and dragged along through the waves. He could not long have withstood this sort of treatment, for the sea beat about him fiercely, and flung him again and again against the side of the vessel. But presently a gust of wind lurched the schooner well over; her lee rail plunged beneath the water; and at the same moment another wave picked the captain up and tossed him sprawling on the sloping deck. Battered as he was he had strength enough left to seize the standing rigging and cling to it while the water poured back again into the sea.

The helmsman had seen the captain swept away to death as he firmly believed, and his astonishment at seeing him back on deck again may be imagined. Hodson was not seriously injured by his experience and his vessel weathered the storm and brought her cargo safe into port.

An Escape by Squall.

An English mariner once told how a sudden squall was the means of delivering his ship from what looked like sure loss. He was in the Indian Ocean, in time of war, and was chased by enemy frigate. They kept after him until nightfall, and then were so near that they continually kept him in sight, despite all his maneuvers to escape. At daylight he gave up hope. The wind had dropped, and a gun was fired across his bows as a hint to him to haul down his colors.

The chief mate, an excellent seaman, had been gazing at the horizon, and now remarked, "I wish that squall would come on," and asked if he might hoist the topmast steering sail.

The captain at once complied with the chief mate's request. Just as the crew was engaged in carrying out the orders the squall rushed upon them, and in a moment they were enveloped in a thick atmosphere and a blinding rain.

The captain, knowing that the squall must have struck the enemy's ship at the same time it did his, and feeling sure that they would run before it, ordered his helm to be put hard down, and steered directly for the quarter where his vessel had last seen the enemy, keeping the wind full on the beam, although the force of it sent him heeling bulwarks under.

His officers became alarmed for the masts, but he carried on at all risks. By the course he steered he must have passed astern of the enemy's vessels at a very short distance, yet entirely hidden from their sight by the thickness of the atmosphere.

It was impossible to predict how long the squall would last. If it blew over soon it might leave the Englishman in sight of the enemy, who, with the whole day before them, would certainly be able to capture him. He therefore determined to make the most of it while it held out, and he carried on without taking in a single sail.

It was an exciting time. The captain's ship, which had never before made more than nine knots, was now going upward of 12, while the captain stood on the weather side of the poop, his eyes fixed on the straining masts, from which he saw sail after sail blow away.

When the squall was over he had lost most of his sails, two boats—and the enemy.

The Barge's Survivors.

The captain of a large coal barge, on a voyage around the coast, had taken with him his wife and two little daughters. While they were below, the vessel was capsized in a sudden squall, and those on deck were swept away and drowned. The following day the barge floating bottom upwards, was observed by the crew of a passing steamer, who, in anticipation of salvage, attached a rope to the wreck and towed her into the harbor at Hull.

None, of course, dreamed that any living being remained on board, but after some time had elapsed, a faint sound of knocking was heard from within. The vessel was still upside down. A hole was made in the hull as speedily as possible, and the woman and her children, fearfully exhausted, were taken out. When the barge had been overturned and partly filled with water, a small space of air had still been left; the woman's head came just above the water line, and for many hours of intense suffering she had been supporting her clinging children as best she could.

One of the most dramatic and thrilling of the episodes of the world war was the escape of a boatload of British seamen from a German cruiser in the naval battle off Helgoland. The British steamship Defender, having sunk a German craft, lowered a whaler to pick up the swimming survivors. Before the task had been completed, a German cruiser came up and chased the Defender, which thus had to abandon its small craft.

The men in the whaler were in a sad plight. Without food or water, in an open boat, 25 miles from land and that land a hostile one, with nothing but fog and foes surrounding them, they hardly knew which way to turn. Suddenly there was a swirl alongside and up popped the British submarine E-4, which opened its conning tower, took the occupants of the whaler on board, closed the opening, submerged and sped homeward, 250 miles away.

Fate to Rescue.

The good ship Regular, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, was caught off the Cape of Good Hope in a gale. She sprung a dangerous leak and captain and crew had to take to open boats. They had run so far off the course of vessels that there was small prospect of rescue. What seemed the direct intervention of Providence was evident in their case.

Captain Roi of the French frigate L'Alemene, who rescued the captain and crew from the boats, told how it was brought about. He was on the deck of his vessel at the moment, as afterward appeared, when the sinking vessel was abandoned and remarking to the officer of the first watch that it was time to change the court of L'Alemene, he went below to consult the chart.

"I went into my cabin," he said, "for the sole purpose of consulting the chart, but paused for a moment to glance at a book that lay open on the table. There I fell asleep, a most unusual thing for me in daylight hours.

"I slept I knew not how long, but when I waked it was dark. My last waking thought had been of changing the vessel's course; and I went on deck supposing that had been done, but found the ship still steering east.

"'How is this?' I asked. 'Did I not direct the course to be altered?'

"'I was told that you were going to consult the chart,' replied the officer and then fix the course.'

"'So I did; what time is it?' I asked.

"'Past midnight, sir; this is the middle watch.'

"'All right,' I said, 'we will continue on this course until we get sights for longitude in the morning.'

"Before that was done we had sighted one boat and rescued its crew; and we kept on the course until we found the second boat."

A cake of soap is said to have saved the lives of five men and a boy, off the coast of New Guinea. The story as told by an elderly man, the owner of several vessels engaged in pearl fishing, follows:

"It all happened in a moment. The ship struck a part of the reef, and went down like a lump of lead, and we had only time to jump overboard and swim ashore.

"We were at the mouth of Cloudy Bay, which meant roasting alive as soon as the natives should get a peep at us. We were wet, hungry and miserable, with nothing to stay the pangs of hunger.

"As daylight dawned, I saw a case slowly drifting to shore. In a moment we were all wading and swimming to secure the treasure. We had it on the shore in no time, and prying it open with our fingers, found it filled with soap!

"'Close around the case, boys, they're coming!' I shouted, as I saw 50 mop-headed savages armed with spears rushing toward us. At 15 yards' distance they paused and the chief came out to talk with us. I grabbed an armful of the soap cakes and advanced to him. His eyes lightened as he saw the amber colored cakes on which the sun was shining. Novelties, when they take, mean success.

"Going straight up to the man, I offered him a cake. He took it, smelt it, tasted it. Evidently he did not care for its flavor, for he scowled at me. By signs I showed him how to use it. The Pagan is fond of washing himself and my pantomime took his fancy. Seeing a stream of fresh water I led the chief to it. First washing my hands, I gave him the cake of soap. He did as I had done and was delighted.

"Then for 10 minutes there was a scrubbing among those copperskins. Their weapons were thrown down, they lathered one another and then tossed the water over their bodies.

"We were saved and made on the spot medicine men of the tribe. The pictorial advertisements of the soapmakers were used to decorate the idol house. Two weeks afterward we were rescued by an English man of war."

High Wage Scales No Cure-All

MOSCOW STREET SWEEPER DRAWING HIS WEEKS PAY
CASHIER
$15 THOUSAND $7 THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED & FORTY SAND — ETC. ETC.
BAKERY SHOP
MOSCOW STREET SWEEPER BUYING A LOAF OF BREAD

MORAL: IN THE LONG RUN A DOLLAR IS ONLY WORTH THE AMOUNT OF INDUSTRY GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR IT, WHETHER IT BE PLUMBERS, TRADESMEN OR FINANCIERS.

ABE MARTIN

"I think I know who shot my wife, but I'm afraid t' say anything fer fear he'll poison my cow," said Iry Bentley t'day.

Miss Tawney Apple has a cousin that's 30 years ole an' he's never been on a railroad train since the' rates went up.

INTERRUPTIONS

BY WALT MASON.

SOMETIMES when I would write a pome, and I am clawing at my dome to find a theme uplifting, a fellow who would sell a cheese, a corkscrew or a swarm of bees, to my abode comes drifting. I sadly listen to his spiel and try to tell how tough I feel, that I can't patronize him; I do not say that he's a bore, while to the fact that there's a door endeavoring to wise him. And when he's gone there comes a dame who wants to have me sign my name to some absurd petition; and, smiling still across my face, I gently shoo her from my place in Johnson's New Addition. And then again I take my lyre and try to warble like a choir, I punch said lyre and paw it; but Thompson blows into my den to say he's lost his Maltese hen, and ask me if I saw it. And thus it goes some bitter days, I strive in vain to chant my lays, my chanter isn't working; and so I say, "I'll go downtown and bore Smith, Robinson and Brown, and let my harp quit jerking." I call on men who need their time and perpetrate the same old crime that made by own day dreary; they fondle me with wicker chairs or drop me down the basement stairs, and life is dark and weary.

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I'm going to give a money shower for my wife since showers are so popular among women and girls and money so scarce in my purse."

Life's Discomforts.

Smoking a 1921 five-cent cigar.
Keeping it lighted.

Cheer up, Christmas is coming and one can get even with the friend, if one, who didn't spend much on you last year.

A farmer who owns a whole herd of cattle is not nearly as rich as the butcher who owns just one cow cut up into steaks and roasts.

TOWN GOSSIP

Mrs. Bradley Gordon, a recent bride, won't do any entertaining at dinner this year as most of her friends have stomach trouble. Jack Thornton's wife says the hardest thing of all is to love a relative-in-law.

Many a man who, as a boy, longed to be president when he grew up, learns to be satisfied with a fourth-class postmastership.

Now that the Summer is over cantaloupe eaters, like gamblers, realize that one can't be lucky all the time.

FICTITIOUS FICTION

Appetite Is King.

"Yer oughter be ashamed o' yerself, John. Why don't yer git out an' hustle 'round fer a job? Yer lazy, goodfernothin' piece of cheese. Here I goes ter work ev'ry day an' turns out four or five washin's while yer sets 'round an' does nothin' atall 'cept smoke an' chew an' spit, an' spit, an' chew an' smoke."

These words uttered, Susie, expert laundress, proceeded to rub a shirt sleeve upon the washboard until it was worn to a frazzle. John, her husband, stirred laboriously in his chair placed near the window so he could watch the short skirts flying down the street. As he shifted a cud of scrap tobacco from the left to the right side of his jaw he mumbled, "Why, Susie dear, should I work? I hev decided ter myself ter retire, that's what I hev. Watcha goin' ter do 'bout it?"

"It's not what I'm goin' ter do 'bout it, John, it's what I'm not goin' ter do 'bout it. I'm not goin' ter tell yer the name of the guy what was down here yestaday askin' me to send yer over ter his home so yer could sample some beer he's gone an' made. Go ter work and yer can drink but yer gotta work first."

"Why didn't yer tell me that before, Susie? Mike has been after me fer some time to work fer him. I'll go, now thet I hev gotta good reason. When I git home ternight don't fergit to tell me where to git that 'er beer."

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the Imperial Wizard.
Ku Klux Klan.

Dear Wiz:

I'm writing to you although I suppose you'll never get the letter as you rule over an invisible empire and it's difficult for a mail carrier to find a visible location let alone one he can't see. It must be great to be a wizard and have everything your own way. The only drawback I can see is that when a wizard is married his wife is called a witch, and everybody has the idea that a witch is an old woman who dresses her hair string fashion, wears a dirty bungalow apron and is continually stirring evil smelling soup in a kettle and swearing at it. However, I suppose there are some pretty little witches who are bewitching enough to suit a wizard.

Since you are a wizard I'm asking you to do a lot of things that can only be done through magic. First, I want you to persuade my wife to let me carry more than 49 cents in my pocketbook. She meets me at the corner on payday and grabs my purse like a rabbit snatching a carrot. She counts out 49 cents and gives it to me, never going over the amount once. Sometimes she gives me only 47 cents, charging two cents interest on my own money because the street car ran off the track, making me 30 minutes late reaching home.

Next I wish you would persuade some of your nightgowned subjects to mob my neighbor's chickens so they won't come over into my yard and scratch up the garden. It's not much use to tar and feather them as they are already feathered but the mob might be able to talk a little sense into them. They would understand Ku Klux talk as some of the old hens go around cluck clucking every Spring.

Another bit of wizardry that would win my undying gratitude as well as that of many others is to put a good five-cent cigar on the market. Former Vice President Marshall said a long time ago that this country needed one, although I always knew that. No one has taken the hint yet. Of course there are some things that look like cigars and sell for a jitney, but the only time they smoke is when you throw them in a bonfire. I figure that only magic can produce a five-cent cigar and if it can I'm for magic. Hoping that these suggestions will be followed as they are good ones, being mine, I remain,

Yours Invisible,
Uncle Henry.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST.

Autumn

Trees are turning red and gold,
And the morning air is cold.
Now the aster plants are faded,
Plainly old and worn and jaded;
And the early blossoms which
Made the garden corners rich
With the Summer days have gone.
Brown October's coming on.

Mother Nature seems to sigh
For her children, passing by.
She whose smile was always cheery
Settles back a trifle weary;
Just as all the mothers do
When the long day's work is through.
Peace has come and she may rest.
Pride has flourished at her breast.

Now her children, old and grown,
Out into the world have flown.
By the wisdom of their Maker
They were nourished to forsake her;
When the first wee buds uncurled
They were born to serve the world,
And should journey many ways
With the brown October days.

Sad the coming of the Fall,
But the triumph of it all
Is the splendor and the glory
Of the old, old mother story.
Everything in God's great plan
Lives to serve the work of man,
And the harvests and the yields
Are the children of the fields.

Now they turn to wave goodbye
To the mother, with a sigh,
And her patient eyes and tender
Mark the robes of regal splendor
Which they wear. And so she stands
Folding tired and wrinkled hands,
But rejoicing as they go—
It was she who garbed them so.

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Some phosphorescent deep sea fish catch their prey by means of the lights from their glowing fins.

VARIETIES

Ancient Greek masonry was much like that of today.

Among the Arabs the wife walks behind the husband.

The postage stamp collection craze began in 1840.

In Egypt less than 2 per cent of the women can read and write.

The cooks at Vassar college are men, the professors are women.

The word "whisky" is from a Celtic word meaning "water of life."

The best fossils of the dinosaurs are found in America and Belgium.

The low coast regions of Africa are almost everywhere unhealthful.

New Zealand was the first country to have a universal eight-hour day.

The hydrogen thermometer is now the standard for scientific purposes.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1137, and again in 1293.

The black panther has the reputation of being the fiercest of all animals.

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is seriously ill.

Professional tea and wine tasters do not smoke, as it might affect their palates.

New York jewelers report garnets, lapis lazuli and amethysts as especially scarce.

The sugar beet acreage in the United States last season was the largest on record.

It is computed that the average man speaks in the course of a year 11,000,000 words.

At the burial of a London man his six dogs, draped in black, followed the cortege.

The carboniferous geological strata sometimes attains a thickness of 20,000 feet.

The cost of taking the decennial census in the British Isles is estimated at $2,500,000.

The Japanese pick cherry blooms and cure them in salt, using them to make a sort of tea.

The installment plan of house furnishing was originated by a Baltimore furniture man.

A village surrounded by marshes is all that remains of the old Latin town of Ardea in Italy.

In 1919 there were 200,000 farm lighting plants in use. Now it is said, there are 340,000.

Photography is 82 years old, the secret of the first pictures, those of Daguerre, having been disclosed in 1839.

Most Russian farmers are making their crops today with tools similar to those used in the United States in 1830.

Before the war practically all the Bermuda onion seeds planted in the United States came from the Canary islands.

An official report recently issued shows that 300 British women nurses died while serving in the World war.

Lioness steaks, camel chops and filets of dolphin have recently figured on the menu of a Parisian restaurant.

Lady Byng, wife of the new governor-general of Canada, is a talented writer and has published several books.

Those people who lack hair, according to a prominent French medical man, are the brainy folk of the world.

It is said that a first-class drum has 248 pieces in its makeup and the best drum makers in the world are Americans.

A celebrated scientist declares that women are less sensitive to pain than men and actually feel less of it in a given operation.

The wife of the lord mayor of London may appoint maids of honor and a trainbearer and she has her own private state carriage.

The myrtle and the leek are regarded as luck bringers, and in Wales they say a leek growing on a wall will keep off witches.

In all the world there were only 778 telephones in use 43 years ago, it is said. There were 12,000,000 in the United States alone in 1919.

The island of Yap, which recently achieved prominence, has two harbors, one named Rull and the other Tomil, where most of the business to or from the island is handled.

Thousands of persons hear better with their left ear than with their right. The constant use of the telephone is given as the cause of this peculiar development.

Nine hundred and five spinsters out of every 1,000 who have reached the age of 25 live to be 45; 632 out of every 1,000 reach 65; 119 reach 85, and 8 attain the age of 90.

Sayre, Pa., will extend the $5 per capita school tax this year to women, so they will be sure to get all the "rights" coming to them, for which they have long contended.

Housewives are becoming less wasteful, judging from the reports of numerous cities, which show that garbage collections have fallen off from 10 to 25 per cent since the war.

London has a "Nose Club," the membership of which is determined by certain nasal measurements and any applicant falling short of the required standard of size is excluded.

Esperanto, the only one of all the many so-called universal languages that shows any signs of survival, was invented by Dr. Zamenhof during 15 years' captivity in a Polish prison.

Something of a record for domestic service has been established by Maggie Collins of Grand Rapids, Mich., who for 44 years has worked for the same family and in the same house.

The people of Amsterdam are taught how to behave in public—that is, on which side of the pavement to walk, how to carry canes and umbrellas, etc.—by means of official motion pictures.

When a horse paws the roadway it is said he is obeying an instinct derived from a remote ancestor who sought for water in this way or was in the habit of digging through snow to reach his food.

In some parts of China the punishment for murder is death from sleeplessness. The condemned man is kept awake by beating the soles of his feet, and this treatment continues until he dies, usually in nine or 10 days.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

OPEN SESAME

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

ARCHITECTS of today pay more attention to the entrance of a house than to any other part, they realize the significance of the door.

The cave man's dugout had only a hole in the rock. The ancient Egyptians carried ornamentation, the art carried it too far by making doors so heavy and clumsy that they were not practical for ordinary use, though the doorways were magnificent. The entrances of the temples and palaces of medieval times, many of this type also but the doors have reached the height of development in beauty, service and strength.

The bronze doors of the Congressional library in Washington are a few of the most beautiful entrances in the world.

A good door swings easily and noiselessly and should give the visitor a welcome like the Colonial door, with its snowy appearance and hospitality which invariably gives the visitor a desire to enter and share the warmth and hospitality of the inmates.

A door is the house, but the people make the home, for the door and who goes tells the story of life within.

Everyone must use a door for entrance and knocks, and that kind of door has to keep up with the times as well as the material structure, to be "on the job" and hang out the welcome sign, for a formidable entrance will never attract old Mr. Opportunity and many another good thing will pass by. This spiritual door can be a thing of beauty, service and strength as well as the architectural door.

Its beauty lies in its ability to recognize good, in inviting thoughts which will bring a refreshed spirit.

If we are good doorkeepers we will find that this invisible door is always at our service, opening to the multitude of interests which broaden our lives and strengthen our character. There are little doors that lead to memory and there are self-locking doors that hide the disagreeable instances that cross our paths, and there are doors behind which we find the treasures we have hoarded, such as friendships, happiness, faith and hope. Always at our service is this door, ready to open or close at our bidding, so it is our fault if we do not know what lies at the threshold.

When we will the door to remain closed therein lies its strength for it will not take in what we wish excluded. It stands firm and secure. It can resist the strongest temptations and weather the heaviest storms.

Listen for the friend in disguise, for the stranger and the needy, be charitable and hospitable at all times and ready for the Guest who said, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

He who loses wealth loses much; he who loses a friend loses more, but he who loses his courage loses everything.

THROUGH COAL DISTRICT.

Will you room for another member? Mrs. C. C. I have read letters for 20 of my 30 years, seems like an old and very friend. How well I remember we used to gather round the table evening and listen to read the stories. I have always liked the Household Page best. What dear father and mother are now sleeping beneath the oak tree's shade and we children are scattered, but the dear old Blade is with us yet and it seems like a part of that home.

I had nearly forgotten that I had come to invite you all (yes, Aunt Martha) bring the boys and girls, of course, for a short journey through the mining section of W. Va. First we'll imagine a train long enough for the Blade family. I will meet you at the nearest station, a thriving mining center which has sprung up in the coal fields. Away we go through the side of a mountain, then a long tunnel, out onto an open country with section dotted with farm houses. Here we are at the first mining town perched on the side of a hill. The houses look comfortable. We pass many other towns, some of them nestled in narrow level valleys. Some of the cottages are pretty, with concrete walks, lawns and beautiful flowers. There are uncomfortable cushioned rockers on the porches and the people look prosperous and happy. We cross bridges so high we can see the tops of the pine trees many feet below us. Sometimes we get a glimpse of the dark mouth or opening leading to the mines, which gives us a feeling of awe for we know that in the heart of these hills is a brave band of men at work mining the coal which is shipped to all parts of the world to warm our homes and supply the mills and factories. And now for the homeward bound train. Next time you come I will take you for a mountain ramble, serve lunch under the pine trees and I will tell you stories of our hills.—Little Mountain Sister.

WISHES TO LIVE LONG.

I want to tell you that The Blade is one of the most welcome papers that come to my home. I am much interested in the letters of the old boys and girls as well as those of the young people. I will be 74 years old on Oct. 14 and nothing would please me more than to receive a line and post card shower for that day, so dear Aunt, I hope that I get a regular downpour of cards and letters from The Blade readers. I am a widow and live alone and could put in many happy hours during the long lonely cold Winter looking over and reading the names of those who so kindly remembered me.

I have spent the greater part of my life living on a farm and love the life. Above all, I love flowers, a good garden, fine stock, chickens and horses. I enjoy planting and caring for fruit trees and raising big potatoes. I had the banner potatoes, so far as I have heard, in this locality. I take an interest in what is going on and my desire is to live to be 100 years old and as many more as the dear Lord will let me. With best wishes, I close.—Your friend, Margaret J. Stackhouse, Beloit, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

HARD WORK PAYS.

I am a farmer of Barnes Run and I am going to tell how well I like farming. I love to do all kinds of farm work. My husband and I bought a fine farm of 100 acres and have built a large house into which we are going to move soon. We have a fine big Belgian team, 75 head of steers, six Jersey cows, 12 head of Berkshire hogs, 25 head of sheep, one pet billy goat and 200 thoroughbred Leghorn hens. We have all our property paid for and are getting along well. We have only been married two years. I think we have done pretty well, but we both had to work hard. Hard work makes good living. If this misses the W. B. I will write again.—R. N. of Rocksdale, W. Va.

CAN YOU FIND HIM?

If it were not such a task I could write some very interesting letters of my experiences while traveling. I see that Arline of W. Va. would like to hear from me again. Well, I am partial to the girls who live in the hills. I met an Ozark mountain girl in Missouri a few years ago and I hear from her once in a while. I am a little disappointed that Arline has found her ideal for, being a traveler, I might meet her some day, but if I cannot meet her in single blessedness perhaps I can enjoy a meal around the family table. I would like to hear from her personally if she will let me know where to write. I am not her twin for my birthday was July 14.

Perhaps it would interest you to know that I have traveled about 200 miles over the top of the Ozark mountains in Missouri, and went down the Ozark river in a row boat for 100 miles. I visited many historical places, among them being many places frequented by the noted Jesse James gang.

I am a lonely traveler in more ways than one and I am beginning to realize the real loneliness of it. Arline's remembrance of me was a little ray of cheer. Someday I think I will surprise Aunt Martha with a call.

I am asking Aunt Martha to put my name in the card and letter exchange and if you can pick me out and write I will answer your letters. I wonder who will come first?—Lonely Traveler.

PICTURE FOR DREAM SHIP.

This is a memory of real experience; a boat ride at sunset on Lake Cobbosseecontte, Maine. The oarsman rested his oars and the party lifted quiet faces to the opalescent splendors of the softening light. The sweet evening air enwrapped us with its restful coolness and peace. The sunset afterglow filled lake and purpling hills and a magic wand changed the water to a great gem, set amid the green forests. The disc of the sun sank low behind the high balsamic hills and a mighty golden veil glowed over the pastel tints. Across the watery depths from the shadowy mystery of the darkened shore there came the night bird's cry.

Again the magic wand is seen in a moonlight flooded world and the lake becomes liquid silver. The spell is sweet and deep in which we neither speak nor think—just feel within what speech can never utter nor thought form—that kinship with the infinite—an open way of light and glory. Again our oarsman takes his oars and we are homeward bound.—Mrs. Edmund K. Hood of San Antonio, Texas.

A Safety Pin Is Useful

A large safety pin is a useful holder for old buttons or loose hooks and eyes. Slip on the buttons, etc., close the safety pin, and you have everything handy, easily seen, and always in order, whereas these small articles get quite lost when loose in a work basket.

MRS. HAYDOCK SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

Followed Advice of Her Druggist's Wife and Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. – "I was in bed with a female trouble and inflammation and had four doctors but none of them did me any good. They all said I would have to have an operation. A druggist's wife told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took 22 bottles, never missing a dose and at the end of that time I was perfectly well. I have a six room flat and do all my work. My two sisters are taking the Compound upon my recommendation and you may publish my letter. It is the gospel truth and I will write to anyone who wants a personal letter."—Mrs. E. H. HAYDOCK, 6824 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved Mrs. Haydock from an operation we cannot claim that all operations may be avoided by it, but many women have escaped operations by the timely use of this old fashioned root and herb medicine.

Short and Sweet

Contemplator probably wonders where the rest of his letter went but as he isn't expected to be a mind reader as well as a philosopher how could he know that we were going to limit the letters to 300 words? He does not want you to think just because he landed in M. G. R. that he is old—he still considers himself one of the young folks. However he adds that there is something beautiful in growing old as long as one can look back upon a life well spent. Dixie Moonbeam, Contemplator says that if your opinions ever coincide with his, you will have to swing round to his way of thinking. He called you "Dixie" but thought better of it and changed it to "Miss Moonbeam" so now is your chance to find out if a man ever changes his mind, because you see he weakened while delivering his lecture.

Chatterbox simply cannot understand the capacity of Mr. W. B. and thinks he ought to get tired of eating all the time even though he doesn't seem to stop a minute. Now since he has passed him he wants a seat by Little Tulip of N. C. and wants a twin who will be 17, October 12.

"Why do the W. Va. boys and girls seem to be more congenial than those from other states?" asks somebody you all love. Why are they? Who can answer or who can defend their own state? "And why don't we have the Blade pin?" is another of Hoosier Violet's questions. This time she leaves her real name and address like the dear girl she is since so many of you want it—Hazel Slagle, Churubusco, Ind. Please don't deprive the rest of us of your answers though, will you, for we want to know how you are going to answer her questions?

"Will some of you cousins give your opinion of dancing?" asks Topsy, who is looking for some excitement. She likes the funny letters too, like King Philip's and Johnny Funnyman's, for she says a good laugh is better than medicine. This philosophy is written in sight of a big hill fairly covered with laurel and near there is a place where great red teaberries grow. Who can lend Agnes Fleming's book, The Mystery of Bracken Hollow, to Topsy. She promises to pay the postage both ways and to return the book in good condition and will be glad to return the favor. (Gladys Simpson of Maysville, W. Va.)

Josephine of W. Va. keeps a scrap book with the poems from the Poet's Corner, recipes from Mixing with Martha and Walt Mason pieces, also Mutt and Jeff to read to children who come a-visiting. She is inclined toward literary efforts and won a school contest recently. Windy's letter has her approval for she thinks it had plenty of sense in it and agrees that all sixteeners should be in school.

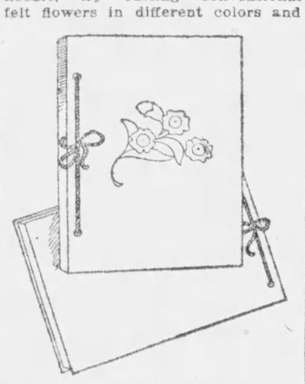
Letters from every state in the Union is what Delcie Cunnings (Hurricane, W. Va., R. D. 2) wants and she is another of the enthusiastic cousins who wish to exchange snap shots. If they get a good teacher, Delcie will be ready for high school in the Spring and we certainly hope some good teacher will feel the call for what could be more discouraging than to be ambitious for a good educations and then not have the opportunity? Don't give up, Delcie, for you never know your luck and sometimes the people who had the least chance get farther than the lucky ones just on account of their perseverance, and earnest desire.

Art in the Home

Scrap Book.

If you would like to keep A Man for the Ages to read on lonely winter evenings, how about a scrap book in which you can paste the whole story? You do not have to be a real book-binder and you can be quite ingenious in selecting material for a cover—oilcloth for instance or burlap pasted over cardboard, something in keeping with the time and conditions of the story.

If you paint, your cover may be decorative, or if you prefer the needle, try cutting conventional felt flowers in different colors and



sewing them through the center to the black oilcloth. Very heavy paper will do with a simple title well spaced.

For the inside cut paper suitable for pages of scrap book, 23x12½ inches. Fold in center. Leave one leaf blank. Turn second leaf and paste Lincoln's picture on left hand page. Paste title and author's name opposite. Turn page and paste preface (letter to the Hon. Josiah Traylor) on right hand page. Begin story on the next right hand page making the pages four columns wide. If you plan carefully using the illustrations for fillers you will find that the pages will come out exactly right.

Fold pages between cover and fasten with strong cord or strips of narrow leather or with ribbon and tie securely.

This will be an odd book to add to your collection but it will be unique, and suggestive of the pleasure you have had while reading Bacheller's story of Lincoln, and will also be valuable for reference.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Confer on Unemployment

Miss Elizabeth Christman

Miss Mary Van Kleeck

MISS MARY VAN KLEECK of New York and Miss Elizabeth Christman have been appointed to be members of the United States unemployment conference that was called by Secretary Hoover.

Miss Van Kleeck is director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation and former director of the Department of Labor's women in industry service.

Miss Christman is secretary of the International Glove Workers' union and secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union league. Miss Christman represents organized labor.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
—Midsummer Night's Dream.

TO GREEN GABLES.

I was pleased to see my letter in print and glad that you are all coming to visit me, and I have been cooking for a solid week. (I hear someone saying—Gee!—they are going to be stale, all right). Not so, dear cousins, as some cakes are better the longer you keep them—such as apple sauce cake for King Philip! Well, I must hustle as the train is coming in now and I must go and meet it. There's Aunt Martha now. I am glad she doesn't dress like some of the girls around here. Her dress is plain and neat and not too short. And here is Bachelor Billy all dressed up in white flannels (who said he never wears anything but overalls?) and here is King Philip and Fred Sleath and his bride (she seems real nice) and so many more—too numerous to mention. Here we are all in the busses going for Green Gables. I have already told you that Green Gables is on a high hill facing the water—just three minutes walk to the shore. It's high tide now and a number have gone in bathing, others are in canoes and boats, while the rest are enjoying the grounds.

Sorry, but I must leave you to go and prepare supper—no, thank you, I'd rather that you would enjoy yourselves, but Dib, Dot, Farmer Lass and Farmer Gal, when washing dishes comes I won't refuse. There!

Everyone seems to enjoy the dinner served on long tables out under the maples. Shall we go to the movies or for a ride to one of the old tea houses on the shore three miles from here? All right, a ride then. We will have a shore dinner. Rainbow of Washington is used to clams, but the rest will probably find them a treat. Just one hour before the train is due and I shall feel so lonesome and blue but I hope you all have had a good time and that you will come again. Here's the train—Goodbye, Aunt Martha (sniff-sniff) and all the cousins (sniff-sniff). Good luck to you all. —Ann of Green Gables.

BLADE FOLLOWED THEM.

Good morning, cousins; will there be a welcome for a new cousin? I have been a silent reader of the Household Page for sometime. I have been a resident of Michigan four months. We left our dear old Buckeye state to be "Michigeese" and have established a cozy new home in the beautiful little city of Eaton Rapids. We have a fine view of the sunset from our home, its golden hues extend far up over the azure sky and it surely is a beautiful sight. We can also see the N. Y. C. and M. C. R. R. from our home. Eaton Rapids is a thriving little city of about 2,500 contented and happy people, situated on Grand river. We have splendid roads and it is surprising the amount of traffic there is just over the road on which we live.

The dear old Blade did not fail to follow us and we surely enjoy reading the good letters from the boys and girls. I wonder if I have a twin among Aunt Martha's large family? My birthday was July 26. I surely will join Hoosier Violet's nut party—it sounds fine. I think an exchange of snapshots of different places would be interesting. Will come again sometime.—Just a Busy Bee of Mich.

FOUND VOCATION.

I have just received my copy of The Blade and after reading that page of pages, the Household Page, I could not resist the temptation to write again. Aunt Martha, I want to tell you something. When I wrote a letter asking you if you could not give me advice that would help me to find work or rather my place in life, you answered so kindly that it was up to me to decide what my work was to be. I want you to know that I have found my work; it is hard, but very noble and for the first time in my life I feel that I am actually accomplishing something. I won't tell you what it is now, though I may later, but I want you to know that your reply helped me in finding it.

Am staying in a small city lying in a beautiful valley among the mountains of W. Va. The Potomac wends its way in and out among the hills and the view is grand. I have visited, in imagination, so many wonderful places with you and enjoyed myself so much that now it is my turn to entertain. We'll go for a corn roast upon Queen's Point, a high ledge of rocks in a bend of the Potomac. See those trees below, they look like small bushes and the water deep blue turning to crimson and gold as the sun sets beyond the rim of yon distant mountain. See that ledge of rocks just across the river? That is Lover's Leap. There is a legend supposedly true, that an Indian princess and her lover leaped off the ledge into the river, she preferring to die rather than marry a man whom her father, the chief, wished her to marry.

I heard someone say "that's interesting, but I'm hungry." All right, we will gather around the camp fire and roast corn and marshmallows. There's a basket of cookies, too—boys like them and remember I made them myself. Would like to hear from you all.—Nature Lover.

BUD COMES BACK.

Hello, everyone! A little bird flew up from Maryland and told me that some of my cousins had been wondering at my absence. I feel real big to think you want to hear from me again, so I'll endeavor to explain my absence. I worked in an office eight weeks this Summer and got my first real idea that "time is money," and let me tell you, cousins, you are only a small part of life when you are in a big city office. One has to be more or less of a machine. If you do your work well, you're a good machine and if you don't you are not "in it." The experience was fine, but I am very glad to be taking my place again with the class of '22 in G. H. S.

How many of you are reading A Man For the Ages? Perhaps you would be interested to know that I have visited nearly all the places which Mr. Bacheller tells of and through which the families passed on their journey. The book is wonderful and is very interesting to me because of my knowledge of the places mentioned.

I wonder where Arthur McIntosh has gone? Probably he has met—no, not an ideal, but a new adventure. The ideal question has been thoroughly discussed, so let's talk about our moral code of living. We all have one. I would like very much to hear from Blade cousins, so I'll make a bargain. If you'll write to Bud, Gouverneur, N. Y., I'll do my best to answer them all and give you my real name. I hope that Aunt Martha (bless her) will let this get through and I'll promise not to bother again. Fare thee well, one and all. Here's hoping I hear from you all soon.—Bud.

DOTES ON ATHLETICS.

Just a few words to say so move over, King Philip. I think we should talk about something more important than ideals though of course everybody has his choice. My hobbies are riding horseback and fishing. My father has taken The Blade ever since I can remember. I love farming and just dote on athletics. This is my first experience on the page if Auntie does not put me in the wall pocket marked W. B. I would like to know Glorianna Gadabout. Love to all from—White Lightning.

Our Correspondents

The reader who asked for the poem The Pretty Mohea will find it in the issue of March 31, 1921.

One of our good readers who has had sickness in the family and does not feel equal to answering a great many letters, would like to send something to read to his Blade cousin Robert Brewer who is a cripple. He is curious to know whether King Philip is real. In other words he would like his address and also that of Arthur McIntosh, and of Anne of Green Gables. If you four will send your addresses to C. B. D. in care of Aunt Martha, she will gladly forward them. We certainly would appreciate receiving the recipes this reader offers and know they will be a treat for the cousins.

We like these hints which often come in the letters—here is a good one, instead of steaming a stamp off an envelope, try pulling the paper away from the stamp. It works like a charm for Aunt Martha tried it at once.

Mrs. M. A. Karnes, will you please tell us the name of the song to which you refer? Then we will see if we can find room for it.

Aunt Martha has found the best recipe she knows of for white cake and has put it in Mixing with Martha this week. Maybe the cake is to be for somebody's birthday (who knows?) and if so we hope it tastes so delicious that it will be a tempting part of the gala-day.

Cards and Letters

The following boys and girls would like to correspond: J. W. Myers, Lock Box 214, Alliance, Ohio; Causie Boice, Orand McFee, Zella Cox, Danna Courtney, Howard Conard, Esta Evans, Lester Myres, Charley Graham, Lenard Duble, Ed Evans, Rachel Gobb, Ercella Kelley, Bona Courtney, Howard Kidwell, Ben Beason, Willie Walket, Robert McFee, Charley Martin, Fhelma Straham, George Cox, Charley Kidwell, Norman Evans, Arzell and Jordan Crouser, Bruce McFee, Elliott Dent, Harold Courtney, Elizabeth, W. Va., R. F. D. 4; Lucy and Iva Retrode, Alma Eagle, Mary Beverage, Monterey, Va., R. F. D. 1; Allie Smith, Burnsville, Va.; Olive Leola Ramsey, Lawsonham, Pa., R. D. 1; Ruth Guntrum, Lawsonham, Pa., R. D. 1; Myrtle Dean, Morgantown, W. Va., R. F. D. 1; Maude Burke, Alice Wilson, Louisa Currey, Nolia Burke, Evelyn Burke, Freda Beymer, Celeste Andrews, Gertrude Weekley, Laura Lockhart, Velma Ott, Bernice Boxter, all of Sandyville, W. Va., R. 2; Addie L. Cooper, Fay Vannoy, Lucy Cooper, Grace Vannoy, Hazel M. Cooper, Norene Beefmer, Sandyville, W. Va., R. 2; Opal Weaver, Faye Smith, Beatrice Weaver, Kid, W, Va.; Edna Clark, Mannington, W. Va.; Gail Cunningham, Smithfield, W. Va.; Elsie M. Richardson, 119 Prospect St., Athol, Mass.; Lena Price, Mannington, W, Va., R, 2, Box 48; Madaline Wannum, 110 East Second St., Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Mixing With Martha

White Cake.

Cream 2 cups granulated sugar with ½ cup butter; add 1 cup sweet milk; 2½ cups flour sifted with 1 tsp. baking powder; fold in the well beaten whites of 8 eggs; add 1 tsp. vanilla; bake in slow oven.

Chocolate Macaroons.

Mix 2 packages cocoanut with 2 squares of melted chocolate and 1 can of Eagle Brand Milk. Form in Flat cakes. Dry in hot oven without fire.

Spinach Cream

One pk. spinach; ¼ cup butter; 3 tbsp. grated cheese; 2 eggs; 1 cup milk; salt and pepper to taste; cracker crumbs. Wash spinach thoroughly and boil it for 10 minutes without adding any water; drain, chop fine and cook for a few moments in the butter. Add the cheese, salt and pepper, the egg yolks well beaten, and the milk. Mix well, fold in the beaten whites and pour into a mold which has been buttered and dusted with cracker crumbs. Steam for 45 minutes.

Snatches From W. B.

I like the Household Page best!—Bretz.

Bachelor Billy, your letter doesn't sound very much like a bachelor.—Minehaha.

How many of you boys and girls like music? I for one like to play the organ or piano in church and other places.—Saveliah of W. Va.

I like the Boys' and Girls' corner best of all. Ky. Girl, come again. My hobbies are raising chickens, horseback riding and cooking and that one is the best of all.—Brown Eyes of Knawes Creek, W. Va.

If any of you happened to be 18 on July 20, I would like to hear from you through The Blade. Would like very much to have Glorianna Gadabout's address.—Lonesome from Tenn.

Speaking of ideals, boys, do you think of saving money that you make to buy a home to take that ideal of yours when you find her? Contemplator, I liked your letter, please come again and tell us your real name. Country Jake, I liked your letter, write again soon.—G. B. of Elizabethtown, Ky.

Oh! I almost forgot, have I a twin? I will be 20 on October 12.—An Illinois Lad.

If Sunday fishing should not be allowed, why allow any Sunday amusements? Why not go back 100 years to primitive times?—Garnd Thomas.

I love all out-door sports and if you were up here we would climb up Crain Mt. and see the signal. I've looked in vain for a twin—I will be 20, Jan. 7, 1922.—Elma May Moon Thurman, N. Y., Box 26, Warren Co.

POETS' CORNER

The Indian's Lament

The blackbird is singing on Michigan's shore,
As sweetly and gaily as ever before,
For he knows to his mate he at pleasure can hie,
And the dear little brood she is teaching to fly.
The sun looks as ruddy and rises as bright,
And reflects o'er our mountains as beamy a light
As it ever reflected, or ever expressed,
When my skies were the bluest, my dreams were the best.

The fox and the panther, both beasts of the night,
Retire to their dens on the gleaming of light,
And they spring with a free and a sorrowless track,
For they know that their mates are expecting them back.
Each bird and each beast, it is blest in degree,
All nature is cheerful and happy but me,

I will go to my tent and lie down in despair,
I will paint me with black and will sever my hair,
I will sit on the shore when the hurricane blows,
And reveal to the God of the tempest my woes.
I will weep for a season, on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead,
But they died not by hunger or ling'ring decay—
The steel of the white man hath swept them away.

The snake-skin that once I so sacredly wore
I will toss with disdain to the storm-beaten shore;
Its charm I no longer obey nor invoke,
Its spirit hath left me, its spell is now broke;
I will lift up my voice to the source of the light;
I will dream on the wings of the blue-bird at night;
I will speak to the spirit that whispers in leaves
And ministers balm to the bosom that grieves;
And will take a new Manitou, such as shall seem
To be kind and propitions in every dream.

Oh, then I shall banish the cankering sighs,
And tears shall no longer gush salt from my eyes;
I will wash from my face every cloud-colored stain—
Red, red shall alone on my visage remain.
I will dig up my hatchet and bend my oak bow,
By day and by night I will follow the foe;
Nor lakes shall impede me, nor mountains nor snows,
'Tis blood can alone give my spirit repose.

They came to my cabin when heaven was black,
I heard not their coming and knew not their track;
But I saw by the light of their blazing fuses,
They were people engendered beyond the big seas.
My wife and my children—oh, spare me the tale!
For who is there left that is kin to Geehale?

There's a Light in the Valley

(Words and music composed by P. P. Bliss, can be found in Gospel Hymns No. 2).

Through the valley of the shadow I must go,
Where the cold waves of Jordan roll;
But the promise of my Shepherd will I know,
Be the rod and the staff to my soul.
Even now down the valley as I glide,
I can hear my Saviour say, "Follow me!"
And with Him I'm not afraid to cross the tide,
There's a light in the valley for me.

CHORUS.

There's a light in the valley,
There's a light in the valley,
There's a light in the valley for me,
And no evil will I fear,
While my Shepherd is so near,
There's a light in the valley for me.

Now the rolling of the billows I can hear,
As they beat on the turf-bound shore;
But the beacon light of love so bright and clear,
Guides my bark, frail and lone safely o'er.
I shall find down the valley no alarms,
For my Saviour's blessed smile I can see;
He will bear me in His loving, mighty arms,
There's a light in the valley for me.

Ten Commandments in Verse

Thou shalt have no other God but Me,
Before no image bow the knee;
Take not the name of God in vain,
Nor dare the Sabbath day profane;
Give to thy parents honor due,
And see that thou no murder do;
Abstain from wicked words and deeds unclean,
Nor steal thou than be poor and mean;
Make not a wilful lie nor love it,
What is thy neighbors do not covet.

Young Charlotte

Young Charlotte lived on a mountainside,
In a wild and lonely spot;
There were no dwellings for three miles wide
Except her father's cot;
And yet on many a Winter night
Young swains were gathered there;
For her father kept a social board,
And she was very fair.

One New Year's eve, as the sun went down,
Far looked her wistful eye
Out from the frosty window-pane,
As the merry sleighs dashed by.
At the village, fifteen miles away,
Was to be a ball that night;
And though the air was piercing cold,
Her heart was warm and light.

How brightly beamed her laughing eye
As a well-known voice she heard;
And dashing up to the cottage door,
Her lover's sleigh appeared.
"O daughter, dear!" the mother cried,
"This blanket 'round you fold;
For 'tis a dreadful night abroad,
You will get your death of cold."

"Oh, nay! oh, nay!" young Charlotte cried,
As she laughed like a Gipsy queen,
"To ride in blankets muffled up
I never would be seen.
My silken cloak is quite enough,
You know 'tis lined throughout;
And there is my silken scarf to twine
My head and neck about."

Her bonnet and her gloves were on,
She jumped into the sleigh,
And swift they sped down the mountain side
And over the hills away.
With muffled beat, so silently,
Five miles at length were passed;
When Charles, with few and shivering words,
The silence broke at last.

"Such a dreadful night I never saw;
My reins I scarce can hold."
Young Charlotte faintly then replied,
"I am exceedingly cold."
He cracked his whip, he urged his steed
Much faster than before;
And thus five other dreary miles
In silence were passed o'er.

Spoke Charles: "How fast the freezing ice
Is gathering on my brow!"
And Charlotte still more faintly said,
"I'm growing warmer now."
Thus on they rode through the frosty air,
And the blustering, cold starlight;
Until at last the village lamps,
And the ballroom came in sight.

They reached the door, and Charles sprang out
And held his hand to her;
"Why sit you like a monument
That hath no power to stir?"
He called her once, he called her twice,
She answered not a word;
He asked her for her hand again,
But still she never stirred.

And there he sat down by her side,
He took her hand in his—'twas cold
And hard as any stone;
He tore the mantle from her face,
And the cold stars o'er it shone.
Then quickly to the lighted hall,
Her lifeless form he bore;
Young Charlotte's eyes had closed for aye,
Her voice was heard no more.
While bitter tears did flow,
And cried, "My own, my charming bride,
You never more shall know!"
He twined his arm around her neck,
And kissed her marble brow,
And his thoughts flew back to where she said,
"I'm growing warmer now."

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: Uncle Jessie; The Girl Who Wore the Waterfall; I'll Be All Smiles Tonight; Hialmes and Gertrude; The Lady Walking on the Waves; Ladies by Service; Saw Ye, Oh, My Savior; I've Got the Time and the Place; Me and Jim; A Sad Night, by T. M. Baker; Among the Hills of Montana.

Poems and songs containing the following lines have also been requested:

Soon we will pass from the earth and its toiling; only remembered by what we have done.

Eyes the preacher could not school, by way-side graves are raised, and lips say "God be pitiful," which ne'er said "God be praised."

She rode and she rode for many miles when she came to Lord Thomas' palace.

From the land of the sky blue water they brought her back to me.

They left unstained what there they found, freedom to worship God.

Oh how often do we meet
A poor outcast upon the street,
And with a scournful look we pass them by;
But let us give to him a hand
And remember he's a man,
For God knows what we'll do before we die.

In India girls are married between the ages of 7 and 9, but are not allowed to live with their husbands until they are about 12 years old.

An Invalid Can Ride in an Auto-

The woman who can live outdoors and take vigorous exercise is usually healthy and well. But there comes a time in every woman's life when her nerves are on edge. Very often the trouble is in the organs essentially feminine. Worry, sleepless nights, headaches, pains, disorders, irregularities and weaknesses of a distinctly feminine character in a short time bring the dull eye, the "crow's feet," the haggard look, drooping shoulders and the faltering step. To retain the appearance of youth, a woman must retain health. Instead of lotions, powders and paints ask your druggist for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the woman's temperance tonic and nervine which has had the approval of thousands of women for over fifty years. It comes in liquid or tablet form, or send ten cents in stamps to the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package of the tablets.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—"I have the highest respect for Dr. Pierce and his remedies. I became all run-down and extremely nervous, suffered with dizzy spells, and was so weak I could scarcely comb my own hair. I had severe backache and bearing pains. I was practically an invalid for a whole year, and could not seem to get help. I knew of Dr. Pierce's medicines and decided to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and also the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the use of these medicines I was relieved of all my weakness and restored to perfect health."—MRS. E. M. LA FEVRE, 951 18½th Avenue, N. E.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

DIARRHOEA OF LAW— More Jobs—More Expense

More laws mean more jobs. More jobs mean more tax and more expense. He who prevents law is often as great a benefactor as he who makes law.

Too many laws mean a weakness of government. Too many laws will mean too little respect for law. That is the best government that governs least but wisely.

We would suggest that hereafter when a new law is enacted that two laws be repealed. This might lessen jobs and lessen the size of our tax receipts.

At Washington the law hopper is full of proposed bills and the machine we call congress is grinding out more laws than ever before with perhaps less wisdom and deliberation than ever before.

When lawmakers meet in state capitals there are hundreds of bills introduced. Some of these bills are rude and crude and are made to fit the whim of some inexperienced fellow who has made some fool promise to get votes in his county or district.

Yes, we are having a raging diarrhoea of law and laws. Cheap statesmen have been the laxative that brought on the complaint and the ailment. We ought to stop, look and listen.

The sentiment is growing that our legislatures meet too often. When a law making body does meet, it has in mind tearing up the state government in general, even though there is no demand for ripper bills and the country is going on all right. Too often this is done to get new jobs or take jobs away from somebody and give them to a new somebody. The taxpayers pay the freight and fiddler and the bill keeps getting bigger and fatter at each tax paying time. Less law. Less cost.

NOXIOUS WEED CROP— Did Weeds Hit You 1921?

Why will frost hit real crops and miss the weed crop? Seems like things should be reversed when we get to invoicing things as they are.

Take a look backward. Review the Summer of this year. Did weeds do you any good? Did weeds do you any harm? Did they rob you? Did they make your farm or home unsightly and an eye sore for the public to look at in passing by?

Chances are you are afraid to answer this question under oath. Many Blade readers would rather we would not ask about these unpleasant things. You want to forget them and let the same thing happen in 1922.

Have you any Canada thistles? Did you or any public official make any attempt to keep weeds off the road side? Do you count weeds as good neighbors? As a rule are we not entirely too sociable with these noxious pests? We permit them to exist the same as we do a lot of weeds in the political weed patch and useless expensive jobs, etc.

Let's make up our mind right now to make war on weeds and waste next year. Weeds are robbers. They choke the field crop we want to harvest at peak yield. Write to your state experiment station, to your state agricultural college and to the United States department of agriculture and ask for bulletins and books on weeds. These printed pages will be mighty interesting and helpful to you.

You better ask your farm institute officers to give a half hour on institute program to a discussion of the weed nuisance. Every farmer will be interested in this subject and ought to be able to talk a minute on this theme. Get busy. No time like the present to do good and help yourself. You would do this if you were at a picnic. Do it now.

THE FARM INSTITUTE— Make the Most of It

The public dollar pays for the farm institute. The tax receipt had to be bought and paid for to get the money to run the regular institutes of which the state has charge. Will you get your share out of that dollar? If you fail to get your dividend on this investment you are not a good business man or good business woman.

No matter if the regular paid instructors are failures, you could still attend these meetings and with your neighbors exchange ideas and your experiences of the past year and all get benefit from the meeting.

Seldom is there a fake speaker on the program. There is a lot of good in the most of them. If you fail to attend every session you may want to be the neighborhood kicker. Those who attend every session on time and take part, ask questions, seldom have any kick about the value of farm institutes to farmers.

Your institute program committee wants suggestions as to how to make the institute the most practical, useful and helpful. Can you think of any round table topic that would be of interest to your community, to print on the program for discussion?

If you are a homely chap you ought to try to be useful instead of ornamental. If you are handsome, you ought to be thankful and do a lot of work for nothing to help other folks. Let this soak in. Do not try to trump up some excuse to remain idle and indifferent and think the other fellow will go ahead and do your share of the neighborhood chores.

Honest injun, what have you done in 1921, in a purely unselfish way, to help your neighbor and to help your community? How much work have you actually done, without pay, to help others? Will it take you over a minute to tell what you have done? The more you have done the better you are enjoying life right now.

We help ourselves when we help others. Start now and let your farm institute officers know that you are ready to help make this farm meeting the best ever held in your community. Don't be a tightwad with your time and influence. This is worse than being tight with your purse. Do it now. Grin. Smile. Laugh. Be happy.

BOOT-LEG PROFITS— Bribes Public Officers

"The worst evil of bootlegging is the big profits which enable the bootlegger to bribe public officers who agree to be blind and deaf while booze is being peddled."

This statement was made by a long-time dry worker. We have been making a farce of prohibition dler cannot find any law to enforce ment. All sorts of excuses are being accepted to let criminals escape punishment.

The prosecuting attorney who has been fixed by the whisky peddler cannot find any law to enfarce the law. The police or chief of police who has made a secret agreement to stay "fixed" can't find any law to arrest and get evidence on the bootleg expert. The attorney-general of a state or United States can be blind, deaf and mighty slow of understanding if he is in sympathy with wet criminals. Do you agree?

PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC— Control Over Children

"In keeping children lined up with the church, the Catholics have the Protestants beat a mile. The Protestant folks are slack on church going and keeping within the fold of the church going spirit. Both young and old are growing more indifferent in these matters. The Catholics have better control over children than we do."

This is the way a trustee of a Protestant church stated the case to Rural Welfare editor about lax church going on the part of Protestants. Our observation indicates that he is near the truth.

Many, too many, folks want the benefits of Protestant forms of Christianity and they do not belong to church and pay mighty little toward the support of the church. They expect the church to exist without food or funds to keep it strong and healthy.

Catholic parents keep their children in the church. There is no debate on this question. The Catholic church is growing strong and the Protestant power is waning in too many places. One of the secrets of this failure is the neglect to get children started right and to keep them in line.

How many folks are outside and off the rolls of the Protestant church membership? Too many. How many Catholics are off the roll? Not any. Can Protestant preachers reverse the levers? Can they stop the dry rot of hundreds of churches? What does it mean to the nation to go drifting headlong in the wrong direction?

Better read this twice and talk to your neighbor about it. You may think this is matter not worth while. It is. It is a cancer that is gnawing at the foundation stones of our republic. The influence of church is needed to insure safety first to our government. Too many murders. Too many robberies. Too many scandal stories in our newspapers, too much lawlessness and too little law enforcement are all signs that something is wrong with our country. Less church, less morals, less law observance. Let's start now to think about a remedy.

INDIANA HITS HARD— Disinfects Tax Spenders

Ohio tax dodgers and Ohio tax spenders will sit up and take notice of what Indiana has done to the political bosses and the smart fellows who want to tell the natives how much to pay in taxes twice a year.

The recent vote in Indiana will give a lot of fellows cold feet. The jolt the common folks gave to would-be bosses and leaders will reach across the state line and help to disinfect a lot of tax dodgers in Ohio.

Here is the way the natives poured carbolic acid on the smart-folk crowd in Hoosierdom: An amendment was proposed to have classification of property for taxation and give to the legislature the right to fix tax levies so that some folks would be taxed one rate and some folks who had no political pull would be taxed a higher rate. The smart folks wanted to destroy the uniform rule of taxing everybody alike. The smart folks got 31,786. The common folks got 166,186 votes.

Ohio is and has been threatened with a state income tax on top of all the tax we now have. Indiana has just voted on this income tax question. Here is how they jolted it and the tax spenders at the same time. The vote stood as follows: For an income tax, 39,005 votes; against an income tax, 157,827 votes.

Indiana also voted on the question of raising salaries of public officials at a time when all money levels seem to be going downward. On this question of increasing salaries and longer terms the vote stood: For, 80,191 votes; against, 117,140 votes.

Some folks argue that the masses and common crowd cannot vote intelligently on public questions. The results in Indiana would seem to show that the common herd had actually voted more intelligently than did the bosses and smart set.

The uniform rule in taxation is the Golden Rule. The Golden Rule is the only law printed on the statute books of Heaven. It is good enough for God and is good enough for common folks and it ought to be good enough for the smart-set tax dodgers and tax spenders.

The vote in Indiana on the question of letting foreigners vote at regular elections was as follows: To let foreigners and aliens continue to vote, 80,574; to not let them vote, 130,242. It is no credit to Indiana that it has permitted these foreigners and aliens and un-Americans to vote. It is no credit to Indiana to have 80,000 votes in favor of letting them go on voting in the future. It is to the credit of Indiana that it has cleaned house and will let only American citizens vote at future elections.

In times past the votes of Indiana congressmen have decided important questions and laws in congress. At times in the past the vote of Indiana has decided who should be President, and these aliens and foreigners had much to say how Indiana would vote. If there is any other state in the Union that permits aliens to vote, the sooner their house is cleaned the better.

Why should this republic lower its flag and permit to vote those who do not respect the country enough to become citizens? In war time many of them were slackers who would not go back to their own country or agree to our rules and regulations here.

We must make America 100 per cent American and we should do it now and do it in every state. Indiana had a new birth in her last election. We congratulate her citizens.

FARMERS LABOR DAY— Pike County Picnic

September 5, 1921, Labor Day Monday, Pike county, Ohio. The fair grounds. Present farmers and merchants. Farm bureau and grange leaders conducting the meeting.

This is the brief story of a big day in Pike county. The farmers came to the conclusion that they labor as much as any other class of citizens and that they would take a day off, rest and celebrate.

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address the meeting. The folks who make the country worth living were there. Pike has politics by the ton. Both political parties have experts on the jobs. There are pure bred and registered politicians in this hill county.

In this county was the farm home of Mr. Burton, the father of Ohio's congressman. In this county the mound builders built many mounds which stand today as monuments of their industry and habits. Here on hilltop and hillside can be seen some of the finest landscape pictures in the world—just as God painted and framed them.

The county is altogether agricultural with good schools and a live wire county agent. The merchants come from behind their counters and take real interest in community needs.

But little fruit this year. Jack Frost paid these folks a visit after buds and blossoms had awakened last Spring. Crops are not the best this year but the folks are thinking of the good crops they had during the past four years. They can always find something to be thankful for in Pike county. They hope for better crops and harvests next year. This is the brand of optimism we all should have.

We found Blade readers in Pike. They always have something good to say for America's greatest family newspaper. They say it is a safe guide for folks, old and young, and that it is safely first in its Americanism and patriotism. A Blade reader always has something worth while to talk about when neighbors get together.

In Pike county most of the wives have their husbands under full control and the man does not know it. Any wife that feeds her husband right and spends one minute a day bragging on him, has the poor fellow at her mercy.

Farm bureau and grange work hand in hand. Pike is a small county in tax value and in population. Economy is a virtue there. Pike folks are ready to butcher road hogs. They wonder why public officers will hold up their right hand and promise God to make good on the job and then let the road swine run away with thousands of dollars of profit on every mile of high cost road. Many of these red-blooded citizens have written or will write a letter to Governor Davis at Columbus to clean house in the state highway department.

In this hill country the greatest blessing that can come is good roads. Here can be found the most cozy and picturesque places in the world for homesites, but the city road hogs rob them of the road mileage they ought to have. They have a million tons of gravel near at hand for road use. The state highway department want to force the sale of high cost brick and cement and a lot of jobs across and only a few miles of improved road.

Give these folk a chance and they would vote to abolish the state highway department or at least disinfect it with carbolic acid. In Ohio, less than 600 out of 6,000,000 folk are getting the rakeoff in the road game. The 600 pull the wool over the eyes of the 6,000,000.

Pike county had its best fair this year. Farmers down there do not believe in classification of property for taxation. They know that they will get the high tax rate and some smart fellows will get the low rate. Taxation is a big question. They know the tax spenders will soon try to increase the valuation of farms and homes in Ohio to get more money to pay for more jobs, road hog roads, and milk the taxpayers. This is the next big move of the tax spenders and classification of property and the killing of the uniform rule of taxation is the route they will travel to get more money to spend. Be on guard. Watch the game.

FREE FEED IN CITY— Short on Song Singing

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address a noon-day luncheon given by a Lions club in a big city. We found a bunch of middle-aged men who were at the height of their usefulness and vigor in life. They were a good sample of the man you find in the city. They represented all occupations and professions. They could not be a Lion unless pledged to be "One Hundred Per Cent American" 365 days in the year. This is a good creed for every American.

In starting we asked the question, "How many Lions can repeat from memory the Star Spangled Banner?" Only two hands went up. The chairman had just boasted of the high degree of loyalty of every member of the club. After we asked this question we put those fellows on the carpet and our little jabs soaked in. We had promises that these men would assist in creating a sentiment to have teachers teach pupils to commit to memory our national songs and hymns.

When we asked, "How many agree with President Harding that it is time right now for every U. S. citizen to say, Americans must run America?" every hand was up and generous applause was given to the sentiment. Blade readers should join this procession and talk loud.

SPELL OR TALK—WHICH— A Good Suggestion

On the car we met a fine farm lady who climbed aboard at a country stop. She sat in the seat with Rural Welfare deitor. She was going to town to buy a few things for the children to get ready for the first day of school.

This lady expressed opinion that common branches were not taught as thoroughly as they ought to be. She said that spelling and reading were very much neglected. She suggested that housewives should hold little parties and practice up on spelling and reading. She was sure this would be more profitable pastime than talking about the neighbors who were not at the party.

She said if mothers took up such a plan, then both teacher and pupil would get interested and more thorough work would be done in the public schools. We suggested that if such parties would help to make better spellers and readers it might be used as the means of making better writers and better mathematicians.

Queer how some of these old ladies and mothers stick to common sense notions, and it is mighty queer that too many of our teachers get away from some of the cornerstones of a common sense education. Hold a spelling and reading party and report to Rural Welfare editor.

OHIO 1921 ELECTIONS— Poll Tax and Bonds

The 1921 election is all important to Ohio. The new school law requires that three members of the county school board be elected by the county at large. This is a new chapter in Ohio school history. These three persons will be elected for four years and will be a majority of the board. If they work together they can control the general policy of the schools for the next four years.

The cost of schools is the biggest item of expense in state government and affects the tax receipt and pocket book even more than does the building of roads. Every citizen of Ohio should be on guard and see to it that three suitable persons are elected for the office of county school board member.

In addition to this election of persons, there will be two very important measures to be voted upon. First—An amendment to the state constitution giving the right to levy a poll tax on every person in the state. Second—The question of giving to the soldier boys of Ohio a war bonus, not to exceed $250 to any one World war veteran.

How will Ohio vote on these two questions? Think it over. The same questions may be proposed in your state, if they have not been up for a vote.

House Doorkeeper Dead

Henry Neal, for 45 years doorkeeper at the office of the speaker of the house, is dead. The son of a Seminole Indian chief, Neal was appointed in 1876 by Speaker Randall. The eight succeeding speakers retained him.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE LATEST MARKETS

Last week failed to make a particularly interesting showing in stock price movements. The tone was firm throughout with occasional bulges in values. Trading was limited and it was clear that speculative initiative was handicapped on the one side by the obvious support given the list whenever it appeared to be needed and on the other by the taking of profits all too readily once a forward swing got well under way. The result was a state of balance which, if anything, favored the constructive side.

Investment demand was consistently brisk, however, reflected by increased operations in the bond market. Liberty bonds and victory notes were bid up in lively fashion, carrying virtually all the former descriptions to above 90 which for most of them was the highest level of the year. A remarkable incident was a single transaction in Victory 4¾ per cent notes amounting to $5,000,000, the sale being put through at 99.48. This constituted the largest recorded deal in any of the government war issues.

Although the tendency in the money market was toward higher rates, as indicated by a prevailing renewal rate for call loans at 5 per cent and frequent quotations at 5½ per cent with 6 per cent obtaining at the close on Friday for fresh accommodation, the general trend of credit was downward. There was indeed an unusual supply of available funds for this time of year but those who controlled them were seeking a good investment medium in contradistinction to a desire to place idle funds wherever they would bring the most attractive return.

This circumstance explained why credit concessions failed to act as a stimulant to the speculative market in stocks. Nevertheless there was a broader inquiry in commission house business and there were not wanting indications that, given a favorable turn of events, an excess of public participation might be anticipated in the coming Autumn months.

Developments of the week were not propitious. The government revenue measure now pending in the senate was submitted to debate but it was clear that a good deal of combativeness was to be expected. The so-called farm "bloc" was opposed to many of its provisions and partisan wrangling was much in evidence. It was extremely doubtful whether the bill would be disposed of before the middle of October, the time set for its passage. The railroad funding bill also still held over, and the tariff question, of course, would be a debatable factor for the balance of the year at any rate and probably far into the coming year.

Agitation of the railroad wage and freight rate question was likewise in the foreground as an element of disquiet. Although railroad employes have voted for a strike in protest to the federal railroad labor board's reduction of wages, the labor leaders in the various brotherhoods were supposed to be against it. It was felt that in the event of a showdown the men themselves would refrain from walking out, deferred not alone by public sentiment but by the extent of unemployment. Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania railroad was candid enough to declare that both wages and rates must come down in the interest of production and distribution. By this means only can the unemployment problem be solved.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.27; Dec., $1.30; May, $1.36. Corn, cash, 54c. Oats, cash, 39c. Barley, cash, 63c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 94c. Cloverseed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $13.00; Dec., $13.17; Feb., 13.32; March, $13.25. Aisike, cash, $10.75; Oct., $10.75; Dec., $11.00; March, $11.00. Timothy, cash, 1920, $2.60; 1921, $2.70; Oct., $2.85; Dec., $2.85; March, $2.95.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.17⅜; May, $1.22⅝. Corn, Dec., 49¼c; May, 54⅝c. Oats, Dec., 36c; May, 40½c. Barley, Dec., 69c. Rye, Dec., 96½c; May, $1.01.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 48c; solid pack, 47c; nut margarine, 24@25c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@25c; New York limburger, 30c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 26c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 25@26c; longhorn, 29@30c.

Eggs—Candled, 45c; selects, 50.

Bacon—Fat, 18c; lean, 27½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 24½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 23½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 20½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 18c. Lard—11c. Hams—26c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 14c; luncheon 17c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 18@22c; geese, 17@18c; turkeys, 33@35c; chickens, 20@25c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 20@23c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; horse hides, $1.50.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 44½c; standards, 38½c; firsts, 34@43c; seconds, 30@32c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 9,204 cases; firsts, 38@40c; ordinary firsts, 34@36c; miscellaneous, 37@38c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 14@23c; springs, 21c.

Cleveland—Butter, extra, in tubs, 50½@51c; prints, 51½@52c; extra firsts, 49½@50c; firsts, 48½@49c; seconds, 39½@40c; packing stock, 22½@24½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 47c; extra fine, 46c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 42c; old cases, 41c; western firsts, new cases, 39c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@25c; high grade, made of animal oils, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—York state, 24@26c; brick, 25@28c; fancy Swiss, 35@59c; select Swiss, 45@50c; longhorn (Wisconsin), 25@27c; Roquefort, 21@25c; limburger, 25@26c; Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 25@26c; light, 18@20c; roosters, 15c; spring chickens, light, 20@24c; do., choice, 23@25c; live spring ducks, 20@25c; geese, 18@21c. Potatoes—Jersey, $3.10@3.15 per 150-lb. sack. Sweet Potatoes—$3.75@4.00 bbl., $1.75 a hamper; Delaware, $1.20@1.35 a hamper; Jersey, $1.50@1.75 a hamper.

New York—Butter firmer; receipts, 1,037; creamery, higher than extras, 44½@45c; creamery, extras (92 score), 44c; do., firsts (88 to 91 score), 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 27c. Eggs weak; receipts, 11,913; fresh gathered extra firsts, 46@49c; do., firsts, 40@44c; Jersery hennery, whites, extra fancy candled selections, 75c; nearby and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to average extras, 65@70c; nearby and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 55@60c; nearby gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 42@52c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,513; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 22@22½c; do., average run, 21½c; state whole milk, twins, specials, 21½@22c; do., average run, 21@21½c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 4,000; heavies, $8.00; yorkers, $8.65; pigs, $8.25. Cattle, $8.50. Lambs, $8.00@8.50. Calves, $13.00@14.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 3,000; slow; shipping steers, 25@40c lower; others, 25@50c lower; shipping steers, $7.75@9.00; butchers, $7.50@8.25; yearlings, $9.00@10.00; heifers, $4.75@7.25; cows, $1.50@5.25; bulls, $3.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $5.00@5.50; fresh cows and springers, $45.00@135.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,700; steady; $5.00@14.00, $1.50 lower. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; heavy, $8.25@8.60; few, $8.65; mixed, yorkers, light, do. and pigs, $8.60; roughs, $6.50; stags, $4.00@4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; generally 25@50c lower; lambs, $4.00@9.00; yearlings, $3.50@6.50; wethers, $5.25@5.50; ewes, $1.00@5.00; mixed sheep, $5.00@5.25.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; lower; steers, $7.75@8.00; heifers, $6.25@7.00; cows, $4.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; higher; heavies, $8.30@8.40; heavy yorkers, $8.50@8.65; light yorkers, $8.00@8.25; pigs, $7.75@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $9.00; lower. Calves—Receipts, 800; steady; top, $14.00.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; yearling steers steady; $8.35 paid; other steers slow; best heifers and other classes steady; medium and good cows, $3.75@5.00; bulk bologna bulls, $3.25@3.75; bulk stockers, $4.00@5.00; good to choice light veal calves, $11.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; fairly active, 15@25c lower; top, $9.25; bulk lights and medium weights, $9.00@9.25; heavy hogs not selling, one 270-lb. deck brought $8.75; packer sows steady to 25c lower; pigs steady.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; beef butcher cattle generally strong to 25c higher; common grassers unchanged; early top, $11.15; bulk beef steers, $9.00@9.65; bulk fat cows and heifers, $3.85@6.00; bulls, stockers and feeders, steady to strong; bolognas largely $3.85@4.25; veal calves slow to lower; heavy calves steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; mostly 10@20c higher; top, $8.45; bulk lights and light butchers, $8.15@8.40; bulk packing sows, $6.50@6.90; pigs, 10@15c higher; bulk desirable, $7.25@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 39,000; opening mostly steady; fat sheep strong to 25c higher; early sales fat native lambs to packers, $8.00@8.25; to city butchers, $8.50; some held higher; fed western ewes, $4.75; heavy natives, $3.25@3.50; feeder demand strong; first sales feeder lambs, $7.00; several loads held higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

W. Va. Mothers' Pension

Please tell me something about the pension law for mothers in the state of West Virginia.—M. E. D., Independence, W. Va.

West Virginia mothers' pension law provides for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead, or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or confined in some West Virginia state institution, or a woman who is the mother of two or more children, and has become abandoned, when such mothers have children under 13 years of age, and a citizen of the United States and resident of the state for five years previous to the time at which application for relief is made, and a bona fide resident of the county for three years in which the application was filed.

The allowance made to such mother shall not exceed $15.00 per month when such mother has but two children under the age of 13 years; and if she has more than two children under such age, the relief granted shall not exceed $5.00 per month for each additional child. In no event shall such relief granted upon each application exceed the sum of $25.00 per month.

Areas of Nations

Please give me the area of each of the nations in the world.—E. M., Salem, Ohio.

We cannot give you the area of each of the countries as it would require too much space, but we will give that of the principal nations. Here are the areas in square miles: Arabia, 1,200,000; Argentina, 1,131,841; Australia, 3,063,041; Austria, 31,000; Belgium, 11,400; Bolivia, 570,000; Brazil, 3,300,000; British empire, 13,123,712; Bulgaria, 42,000; Chile, 295,000; China, 4,300,000; Colombia, 462,000; Denmark, 15,500; France, 212,659; German Republic, 172,000; Greece, 41,933; Holland, 12,761; Hungary, 62,000; India, 1,802,629; Italy, 120,000; Korea, 84,738; Liberia, 41,000; Luxemburg, 1,000; Mexico, 769,000; Montenegro, 5,800; Paraguay, 97,700; Peru, 680,026; Poland, 142,000; Portugal, 35,500; Russia, 8,300,000; Jugo-Slavia, 101,000; Japanese empire, 260,738; Siam, 220,000; Siberia, 4,831,882; Spain, 196,700; Sweden, 172,900; Norway, 124,400; Switzerland, 15,976; United Kingdom, 121,633; United States, 31,026,788; Venezuela, 393,976.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

The greatest gathering of World war leaders and veterans since the Interallied Victory celebration in Paris, July 14, 1919, is expected at the third annual convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, Oct. 31 to Nov. 2.

The list of distinguished guests includes Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Admiral David Beatty, commander of the British fleet; General Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the armies of Italy; Lieutenant General Baron Jacques, head of the Belgian army; Admiral William T. Sims, and Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the U. S. marine corps.

Tentative acceptances have been received from President Harding, Lieutenant General Sir William Currie, former commander of the Canadian corps in France; Vice President Coolidge, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, Major General Charles P. Menoher, Brigadier General William C. Mitchell, the commanding generals of all American combat divisions of the World war, and 20 state governors.

The first annual convention of the Women's auxiliary will be held at the same time as the Legion convention. This is expected to draw more than 5,000 women. There are also annual reunions of the 89th and 35th divisions and a number of minor regimental reunions.

Twenty-five wearers of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest American award for bravery, will be guests of the citizens of Kansas City during the convention.

Because of the unusual guests and the fare of one cent a mile granted by 16 railroads covering thoroughly the strong Middle West Legion area, the convention committee expects from 75,000 to 100,000 visitors. It has laid plans to take care of all who come.

In conjunction with the convention, the Kansas City Flying club will stage a three-day flying show for $10,000 in cash prizes and cups. The program will include night bombing, parachute drops, trials for the world's altitude record and a number of races, culminating in the American Legion derby, a 150-mile race open to all makes of planes.

A parade of more than 40,000 Legion members will be accompanied by bands and drum corps sent by posts in all parts of the country. The marchers, in uniform, will be reviewed by the distinguished convention visitors.

Honors to the World war dead will be rendered at dedication ceremonies on the site of Kansas City's $2,000,000 Liberty memorial.

The American Legion wants the employers of this country to loosen up and hire ex-service men.

The Legion claims there are from 600,000 to 700,000 veterans of the World war out of work. Through the national legislative committee an appeal has been issued to employers throughout the country "to loosen their purse strings, lengthen their vision, and make jobs for the men who kept American business safe from German indemnity."

As might have been expected, one member of the American Legion party which toured France and Belgium kept statistics on the trip. Here are some of the figures he obtained on one of the hardest fought campaigns ever gone through by hardened American veterans:

The party listened to 124 speeches, toasts and "allocutions," 247 renditions of "La Marseillaise, 218 of "The Star Spangled Banner," 133 of that stirring march, "Le Regiment de Sambre-et-Meuse," 105 of "La Chant du Depart," and 28 of the fine old revolutionary anthem "Les Girondins," with its splendid refrain of "to die for la patrie."

As for the number of times it heard "Madelon" and sung it, deponent sayeth not.

But that isn't all. The same accurate, rapid calculator estimated that he partook of 32 banquets, in the course of which he ate turbot with caper sauce 17 times, filet jardiniere 19 times, and pullet of Le Mans 32 times, and—

The shameless rascal admits having downed 68 varieties of wine and 48 other kinds of drinks, most of the "hard." And the sun-of-a-gun adds, for good measure, that he has kissed or been kissed by 144 of the charming daughters of France!

Other vital statistics were not made public.

Brigadier General J. R. (Go-Get 'Em) McQuigg trained a machine gun of oratory on war profiteers at the banquet of the Service Star Legion convention in Cleveland. He also paid his respects to the dilatory senators and congressmen in the matter of recompense to veterans in no uncertain terms, and after explaining that he was a Republican took time to rap teh attitude of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon towards the soldier bonus.

"The man who cleaned the spittoons in the capitol at the time of the war got five times as much money as the soldier who risked his body in defense of our flag in the hell of the Argonne, 3,000 miles away," General McQuigg said.

"When the soldier returned to this country he was out of money. He was out of touch with civilian affairs generally. He had missed the high wages and also his opportunity for advancement in his trade or business.

"He looked about him and saw those who had remained behind in the soft jobs and prospered. Many had made fortunes. They were spending money in an orgy of extravagance while he, who had stood between them and danger, was pushed into the background."

Linn A. E. Gale, whose communist activities in Mexico attracted attention and who now is held on Governors Island on a charge of evading the draft, has renounced his radical beliefs and is attempting to obtain clemency.

Military authorities at Governors Island said that no official cognizance had ben taken of Gale's promise to sever connection with the radical movement and give certain evidence against his former fellow radicals and that he probably would be placed on trial soon.

Two hundred former service men, out of work, carrying placards which said they were part of an army of 20,000 veterans now unemployed in Boston, marched through the downtown district recently.

Their procession, called a "starvation parade," moved to music of band and drum corps. It passed in review by state and city officials through the business district, bearing its banners, "Give a Job to a Vet" and "There Are 20,000 Reasons" caught the eyes of thousands.

Leaders of the men left their parade at the state house and went into the hall asking the governor and the mayor to lend a hand to get them work.

HARMON FOR GOVERNOR IS PLAN OF DEMOCRATS

Former Governor Judson Harmon will be asked to represent the Democrats as their candidate for governor of Ohio gubernatorial election this year. E. H. Moore, progressive campaign manager for James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, said:

"Nomination of former Governor Harmon depends entirely upon whatever decision he may make," Mr. Moore said. "We expect Cox to return soon from Europe and just as soon as we learn when he is likely to arrive we shall confer at that time in meeting him and tendering the proposal to represent the Democrats as their candidate."

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BAYER

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TO-NIGHT Tomorrow Alright

KEEPING WELL—An NR Tablet (a vegetable aperient) taken at night will help keep you well, by toning and strengthening your digestion and elimination.

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A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

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The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid trouble since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

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Why People With Weak Nerves and Thin Blood So Often Fail in Life

and are trampled down by strong, keen, red-blooded men with nerves of steel

Without strong nerves you lose your magnetism, force and courage. You feel your own weakness and others know that you are weak. Trifling things annoy you—this is a sure sign of nerve exhaustion.

Some people are born with a very small amount of nervo-vital fluid, because their nerve force has been squandered by the lives lead by their ancestors. Others use up their nerve force faster than the body can make it.

When your nerve force becomes weakened, all the vital organs of your body lose their normal strength and vigor and as a result, all kinds of alarming symptoms may appear. From the pains across the back, one person thinks he has kidney trouble; another may think his spine is injured because of the tender spot which may occur thereon. The dull heavy pain in the lower part of the head leads another to think he is going to have paresis and from the disagreeable fullness or pressure in the front of his head, another feels he is going to die from high blood pressure. Sleeplessness and nervous irritability, heart palpitation and indigestion are very common symptoms. Naturally your strength, vigor, endurance and brain power are all greatly weakened and in such a condition you are in no position to compete with the strong, keen red-blooded man with nerves of steel. When you lack nerve force, there is only one thing that is going to help you—and that is more nerve force. In such cases mere stimulating medicines and narcotic drugs are often worse than useless; what you must have is something to furnish an increased supply of the nervo-vital fluid to your nerve cells. This is most effectively accomplished by the free use of Nuxated Iron. This valuable product contains the principal chemical constituent of active living nerve force in a form which most nearly resembles that in the brain and nerve cells of man. It also contains organic iron like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. This form of iron will not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It is an entirely different thing from metallic iron which people usually take. Nuxated Iron may therefore be termed both a blood and a nerve food as it feeds strength-giving iron to your blood and the principal chemical ingredient of active living nerve force to your brain and nerve cells.

Over four million people are using Nuxated Iron annually. From the remarkable beneficial results which it has produced, manufacturers feel so certain of its efficacy that they guarantee satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. Beware of substitutes. Look for the word "Nuxated" on every package. Nuxated Iron for the blood and nerves—sold by all druggists.

NUXATED IRON ENRICHES THE BLOOD—GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

TRAINMEN PUT STRIKE UP TO OTHER UNIONS

Walkout Voted, but Action Is Delayed Until Fellow Brotherhoods Announce Their Stand.

...ough its membership has ... overwhelmingly in favor of ... the Brotherhood of Rail... Trainmen will not strike un... ...on more of the four other ... rail unions joins the ... W. G. Lee, president of ... ...men's organization, an... recently.

The announcement was inter... in some quarters as an indica... that the threatened tie-up of ... will be averted.

Counting of the 186,000 train... ballots, which brought the ...hood's officers and 57 gen... chairmen to Chicago had ... all completed. The re... showed more than 90 per ...nt of the men had voted to quit ... as a protest against the 12 ...nt wage reduction given ef... July 1, upon authorization of ... United States railroad labor ...

"And now," said President Lee, in announcing the result, "we are ready to 'go ahead' just as soon as ... or more of the other brother... ...oods declare for a strike."

To those who believed the train... prepared to "go it alone" this ...tement came as a distinct sur...

"Our general chairmen," Mr. Lee said, "will proceed to call meetings immediately of the grievance committee on each of the 57 railway systems. It will be up to these committees, each for its own system, to say whether the men shall strike. I shall maintain headquarters in Chicago, and reports of the committees' verdicts should reach me not later than Oct. 10."

Mr. Lee was asked if he had reason to believe any one of the other railway unions will sanction a strike.

"Their men, according to authentic reports," he said, "are voting solidly for a walkout."

"But their officers may veto this strike vote," the union leader was reminded. Mr. Lee shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't know what their attitude will be," he confessed. "They have said nothing to show where they stand."

It is upon the belief that a strike voted is being polled merely as a club with which to gain wage concessions that optimistic observers apparently found their prediction that there will be no strike. These profess to believe the railway chiefs will not take the responsibility of adding hundreds of thousands of new recruits to the army of unemployed.

PLOWMAN UNEARTHS $35,000 STOLEN FROM BENSON BANK

While plowing in his field one mile north of Normal, Ill., Charles Anderson unearthed bills, coins and bonds to the amount of $35,000. The bonds were identified as having been stolen from the Farmers Bank of Benson, Oct. 8, 1920, when the bank vaults were dynamited and safe deposit boxes looted.

Statesman Takes Bride

—Copyright International Film Service

THIS photo shows M. Venizelos, late prime minister of Greece, with his bride who was Helena Schillizzi, Greek millionairess. They are leaving the office of the register at St. Pancras, London. The name of the bridegroom was given as Eleftherios Kyriakos Venizelos, and his age as 57, the bride being 10 years younger.

U. S. After Fortune of Grover Bergdoll, Rich Draft Dodger

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll has been ordered by Judge Dickinson to appear in federal court in Philadelphia, Oct. 11, and show cause why she should not give an accounting of all properties held by her for her son, Grover C. Bergdoll, notorious draft evader.

Judge Dickinson issued the summons upon the request of Major Vincent A. Carroll, counsel for Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian. This action is one more move in the government's effort to attach the wealthy evader's entire fortune.

Recently Major Carroll filed a bill in equity in the name of the alien property custodian calling upon Mrs. Bergdoll for an accounting of the property she controls for her son. She not only failed to comply but filed a counter bill asking the court to order the federal custodian to return property valued at nearly $1,000,000 seized by him as the evader's assets. Mrs. Bergdoll claims personal ownership of the property.

LIQUOR SALES NEAR BILLION

Revenue Chief Seeks Step to Force Profits Tax From Bootleggers.

Approximately $1,000,000,000 was paid bootleggers and rum runners for whisky, wines and home distilled liquor last year, it is indicated by records of the internal revenue bureau and the prohibition unit.

Nearly $32,000,000 is due to the government from bootleggers as income and excess profits taxes on this basis. Naturally, no income tax returns admit profits from illegal sale of liquor.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair would like to collect the income tax on the bootleg business.

Thirty-two millions would build a destroyer or two, pay the expenses of the entire treasury department for almost a month or of the state department for two years.

Some officials of the internal revenue department believe bootleggers could be made to disgorge a part of their profits, which are known to be around 100 per cent. They say the government at least can force payment from those arrested and convicted. The number is large and several millions might be made payable, it is argued.

Nearly 25,000,000 gallons of liquor and near whisky were consumed in the United States last year in violation of the Volstead law. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes refuses to discuss this statement, although admitting that some of the liquor withdrawn from bonded warehouses under permits for non-beverages purposes finds its way into the hands of bootleggers. Approximately 30,000,000 gallons of liquor was released by the prohibition unit in the year. In addition millions of gallons were manufactured in secret stills and large quantities were smuggled from Canada, Mexico and the West Indies.

Chief Ashworth of the United States customs service, says smugglers succeeded in bringing into the United States 10 times the amount the customs officials are able to halt and seize.

Government officials are investigating the report from London that a syndicate of Americans and British has been formed to smuggle liquor to the United States from the Bahamas on an organized scale. Smuggling vessels recently off the Atlantic coast are believed by officials to have been working independently of one another.

Cures Asthma or Costs Nothing

Any reader who suffers from the above disease can be quickly cured without risking a penny through the remarkable discovery of C. Leavengood, 1588 S. W. Blvd., Rosedale, Kans. Don't send a penny—just write Mr. Leavengood and he will send you a big bottle of his prescription on 10 days' trial. If it cures pay $1.25. Otherwise you owe nothing.

CHIEF OF G. A. R. CONDEMNS KLAN

Veteran Scores Ku Klux Along With Bolshevism and I. W. W.

Protection of Memorial day from commercialism and consecration of the day to the memory of the soldiers of all the nation's wars should be an aim of the Grand Army of the Republic and its allied organizations, Commander-in-Chief William A. Ketcham declared in his address at the first business session of the fifty-fifth national encampment Failure to protect the day from desecration will be a reproach to the Grand Army, its leader said.

"The 30th day of May is our holy day," said the commander-in-chief. "We instituted it and for 53 years we have, in rain or shine, stood at the shrines of men who died that the nation might live and paid tribute to their memories. No day in the year should be more absolutely free from commercialism or any sentiment except that of reverence and devotion to memory of the dead. We still note with pain that in too many localities sports of one kind or another are taking away the attention of the rising generation from the observance of this day. In many states by legislation it is protected from desecration, and in all it should be. If, with the assistance of our able and devoted auxiliary and allies, we are not able to inculcate a deeper reverence for the memory of the dead, it will be a reproach to us."

Revival of the Ku Klux Klan was condemned by Commander Ketcham along with other organizations. While the Grand Army has scant influence in the state in which the Klan was incorporated the commander declared the G. A. R. "should see to it that any organization with so offensive and discredited a name should not be permitted to invade state lines where we still have influence and strength."

"We ought to set our faces like flint," said Commander Ketcham, "against all the evils of the modern day that are threatening — Bolshevism, I. W. W.ism, anarchy, Ku Klux Klan—whatever their name may me—that tend to throw a blight on the fair name of the land that we saved and still love."

Death has taken a heavy toll of the Grand Army members during the last year, the commander said, having taken, two past commanders-in-chief, 45 past department commanders, the assistant adjutant general, three members of the council of administration and 9,281 of the members.

$13 95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co. 1900-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

DROP 195,000 NAVY RESERVES

Secretary Denby Says Funds Are Not Available to Continue Classes.

Four of the six classes constituting the Neval Reserve, will be practically abolished as a result of an order issued by Secretary Denby giving members of these classes the option of being disenrolled or transferred without pay to Class Six, the volunteer section. The order affecting about 195,000 men was made necessary, Mr. Denby explained, by lack of adequate funds to continue the reserve organizations.

In addition to class six, class one, comprising former officers of the regular service holding honorable discharges and enlisted men with at least 16 years' service, was excepted from the order.

The classes which will be discontinued are: Class Two (Naval Reserve) including officers or men who draw two months base pay of the rating per annum and who are required to give a specific term each year to active service.

Class Three (Naval auxiliary reserve.)

Class Four, (Naval Coast Defense reserve.)

Class Five, (Naval Reserve Flying Corps.)

Secretary Denby said he regretted the necessity for the action, but expressed confidence that many of those effected by the order would continue their connection with the naval reserve without compensation.

OPEN WINTER IS PROPHESIED BY IOWA WEATHER PROPHET

An open Winter is prophesied by Gene Dunning, who, for 50 years, has been Fort Dodge's weather prognosticator. Mr. Dunning has not missed on his predictions in 20 years. He has kept a daily weather record for half century.

"If for three days before and six days after the sun crosses the equator a south to southeasterly wind is blowing, it indicates a 'mild Winter,'" declared Mr. Dunning. "It may be harder than last year, but by no means a hard Winter."

When the Crowd Voted Wrong

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 9 Is "Paul at Ephesus" = Acts 19:1-41.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

WITHIN the Greek lines of the present fighting in Asia Minor lie the ruins of the City of Ephesus, as well, indeed, as the remains of all the cities which, in the Book of the Revelation, are called "The Seven Churches of Asia." That word "Asia," as used in the New Testament, does not mean the whole continent, but the Roman province, comprising the western portion of what we now call Asia Minor. Ephesus was the capital of the province. Indeed, practically all of what was in Paul's time Proconsular Asia is now within the territory occupied by the Greek armies. The war news from Turkey these days has a peculiar relation to the current Sunday school lessons.

As I remember Ephesus, I deem it one of the great sights of the ancient world, though now a complete ruin and uninhabited. Standing on the hill where tradition says the Apostle Paul was imprisoned, one gets a rare panorama. Lying below, in form like a griddle, still green with swamp growth, is the clear outline of the ancient harbor, which once was forested with the masts of a world's commerce. The channel and harbor, now entirely silted up, extend a mile from the sea, and the place is no longer a possible port, even if it had inhabitants.

Extending from the great stone docks to the magnificent ruins of the theater is a marble highway, lined with the broken fragments of forgotten splendor. Here once the wise and wealthy, the famous and the mighty, strolled and rode, in arrogant pride. The remains of this theater are the most impressive I have ever seen in all my travels; and it was in this very place that the Ephesian citizens, in a frenzy of mob spirit, gathered for the space of two hours, crying in throaty clamor, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

"Vox Populi" Not "Vox Dei."

Some whimsical fancy seized me, as I wandered about that marble waste which once had been Ephesus. In vain, I had looked for traces of the splendid Temple of Diana, once a world's wonder, adorned by the greatest artists and sculptors and architects of Greece; not even a fragment of the countless little images, such as Demetrius made, could I find. So, as I mused in the theater, open to the rich blue of an oriental sky, I lifted my voice in mockery, and cried, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" The only response was from a lazily circling bird, annoyed to have the silence of this desolation broken.

Once a milling mob of gesticulating, yelling, sweating, excited Ephesians, on this very site, had maintained the cry for the space of two hours—"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Surely, this was "vox populi." If there is anything in a popular vote, Diana had it. All the tumult and the shouting was for her. Even a challenge of her eternal supremacy by a wandering Jew was sufficient to create this civic furore. Now, as I, a far-faring American newspaper man, repeated the ancient slogan, it was in the consciousness that in all this wide world there is not living a single worshipper of the great Diana; none is so mean as to do her reverence! What a reversal of "vox populi!"

So, today, uncounted millions, in all lands, are studying as a Sunday school lesson the Ephesian experience of this victim of mob law, Paul, the missionary of Jesus Christ. Down is Diana; up is the Nazarene. As Emperor Julian the Apostate cried:

"O, pale Galilean, Thou hast conquered!"

A City's Great Name.

Edward Bok has given a fund that will yield an annual prize of $10,000 to the citizen who does the most within the year for the city of Philadelphia. The benefaction is a singularly good one, and it should be widely copied, for its aim is the practical stimulus of good citizenship. It also raises a healthful discussion as to what is the best service that can be rendered a community. Who did most for old Ephesus, Diana or Christ?

That question is answered in the asking. The worship of Artemis, or Diana, surely once brought travel and trade and wide repute to Ephesus. Her temple was one of the show places of the ancient world. The craft of Demetrius, the silversmith, was by no means insignificant. The cult of this many-breasted goddess of fertility was an important factor in the prosperity and fame of the brilliant and corrupt capital of Proconsular Asia. A city's religion always means more to it than appears in the Chamber of Commerce reports.

With the advent of this ambitious Christian missionary, Paul, whom the city was ultimately to try to lynch in its center of public assembly, the hour of doom struck for Diana. A new era opened for old Ephesus. Even in Paul's lifetime he made the capital the center of a widespread Christian propaganda, which reached out to all the neighboring Seven Churches of Asia. The three years he spent in Ephesus were a period of wide seed-sowing. As a result, the city became one of the principal centers of the Christian religion. Paul's profoundest writing was addressed to the Ephesian Christians, who were so mature in mind and spiritual experience that they were expected to understand it.

The Apostle John followed Paul, spending his later life in Ephesus, and consolidating the work that the latter had begun. Timothy also was Bishop of Ephesus. The best preserved of all the ruins on the site of the city today is the Church of St. John the Divine. Later, Ephesus became the seat of one of the great Church Councils; and its place in early Christian history is one of shining importance. Christianity did far more for Ephesus than ever the worship of Diana had done.

A Man and a City.

"Of course you know Mr. Bland of your city," said a Maine citizen to me, pointing to the imposing house of a Summer resident. I had to confess I had never heard of him before; he merely was one of the thousands rich enough to afford a luxurious Summer home. He is a "somebody" in a rural Maine neighborhood; but he is nobody in particular in his own city. Therein he is like most of us. Few men have the qualities that make an impression upon the life of a metropolis. Consider the thousands of strangers who every day visit the great cities of the land, altogether unnoticed by the citizens. Preachers, professional men, editors, business men, come and go, and their city, as a city, knows them not.

Again we advert to the significance of the fact that this man Paul stirred up every city he visited. He had a gospel that made a dent. He impressed his personality and message upon the whole community and did so deliberately. That was part of his preconceived plan. His was a campaign of conquest. He was out to succeed in a definite task, which was to plant the Church of Christ in the strategic centers of his world. As I read recent communications from the mission field, and especially from China, I am impressed with the sagacity of modern missionaries in undertaking to do the very same thing. The very genius of the Christian religion is comprehensive and conquering; we are required to make all our plans on a broad and confident scale. God gives special help—as witness the "signs" that attended Paul in Ephesus—to all of His servants who attempt great works for Him.

Lilies That Grow in the Mud.

Instead of going into the details of the Apostle's Ephesian experiences as recorded in the lesson (the riot in the theatre especially) permit me to mention merely two facts likely to be overlooked. The first is that while working in Ephesus Paul found time to write some of the great Epistles which are part of the permanent literature of the Christian church. Out of this debased heathen background came such fair flowers as the 13th chapter of First Corinthians. It is not where you are, but what you are that determines the output of your life.

Not that the apostle was insensible to environment. Far from it; the second fact I would indicate is his own allusion to having "fought with the beasts at Ephesus." As every other real man, he felt the terrible tug and pull of a city's baser allurement. We may be sure that when Paul writes about the power of temptation, and the greater power of Christianity, he is speaking straight out of a vital experience. The downward drag of heathenism was real in his life. He had to struggle to preserve his own life unspotted; and he succeeded by the indwelling Spirit of the Christ who is able to keep His own, even in Ephesus.

WOULD LET SHIP BOARD CUT BOAT SELLING PRICE

The shipping board would be authorized to modify the selling prices of vessels bought during the war under a resolution introduced by Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas. Reduction of the purchase price only to pioneer buyers from the shipping board is proposed.

Senator Curtis said many vessels had been sold during the war to private interests at as high as $280 a ton, while the present prices were around $120. A number of the purchasers, he said, had found themselves unable to pay war prices, and were seeking a reduction which would enable them to remain in the shipping business.

BRIAND WILL SAIL FOR U. S. OCTOBER 29, IS PROGRAM

Premier Briand, who will head the French delegation to the Washington conference, will sail for the United States Oct. 29, and will remain until Nov. 25, the program revealed last week.

Under the present plans the French premier will be in Washington a little more than two weeks. He will return to France on the liner Savoie. The name of the steamship on which he will sail for New York was not revealed.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

THREE BILLION DOLLARS—More than ever before—will be spent this year on Auto upkeep. Big opportunities. Make $100 to $400 monthly. Become an Auto and Tractor Expert the RAHE WAY. Three big schools—Chicago (Ontario and Michigan Blvds.), Kansas City and Cincinnati. Special summer reduced tuition rate. Write NOW for big book. Henry J. Rahe, Department 2131, Nearest School.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 266 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

An exceptional opening this desiring plain sewing home; any ordinary sewing machine; city, country; no canvassing. To prevent curiosity seekers send twenty-five cents and full parcel post address. Good Wear Cloth Co., Dept. TB, Asbury Park, N. J.

Girls—Women, become Dress Designers; $35 week; learn while earning; sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-537, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

$25.00 to $50.00 weekly earned handling our free advertising matter. No capital required. Superba Co., A-1, Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS.

Patents Secured. Prompt service. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and Free Book telling How to Obtain a Patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write TODAY. J. L. Jackson & Co. 157 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

Old Kentucky Tobacco—3-year-old leaf; ripe, rich, nature cured; chewing or smoking, 3 lbs., $1.00 postpaid. Kentucky Tobacco Assn., W-465, Hawesville, Ky.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents—New invention. Harper's Ten-in-one Brush Set and Floor Broom: it sweeps, washes and dries upstair's windows, scrubs and mops floors and does 5 other jobs; big profits; easy seller; free trial offer. Harper Brush Works, Dept. 12, Fairfield, Iowa.

Agents Sell our big $1 Box Mountain Herb Tablets for only 40c. Finest Medicine, Best Seller. Everyone buys. Write for terms. MT. HERB CO., Asheville, N. C.

300% Profit

House Dresses, $8 per dozen. Write for catalog. Sample sent C. O. D. for $1. Economy Sales Co. Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

PILES—CURED OR NO PAY. $2 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Kay Remedy Company, Dept. 53, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Free Map, Trans Pecos Oil Fields, Texas. Latest Gusher Field. Wonderful opportunity. Write for FREE map and information. Schimmel & Co., Suite 389 Niel P. Anderson Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. Why pay two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. Monarch Trunk Factory, Spring Valley, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm wanted. Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Good Farm on State Road
60 Acres With 9 Cows and

Horse, full implements, etc., included; near five R. R. towns, advantages; steady job, security yours here; rich machine-worked fields, brook-watered pasture, wood, apple orchard; comfortable 6-room house overlooking nearby river; substantial barn, hay barn. To close affairs all $2500, part cash, easy terms. Full details page 15 big new Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

JAPANESE BILLIONAIRE IS STABBED TO DEATH

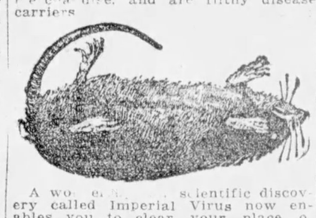
Zanjiro Yasuda, known as the Rockefeller of Japan and one of the three wealthiest men of the empire, was murdered by an assassin who obtained an audience with him under the guise of soliciting funds.

Yasuda was stabbed to death. His fortune is estimated at a billion dollars. He was head of a dozen banks.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing New Discovery Quickly Gets Every One. Not a Poison.

Don't be satisfied with trapping or poisoning just a few. Exterminate the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' damage each year. They kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings and spread disease, and are filthy disease carriers.



A wonderful scientific discovery called Imperial Virus now enables you to clear your place of every rat in it. The amazing feature of it is that it is not a poison and affects rodents such as Rats, Mice, Gophers, etc., only. It is perfectly harmless to humans, stock, poultry, pets. It can, therefore, be spread anywhere knowing it will kill only the pests you want to get. One rat affects the others and in a short time the whole colony is exterminated, root and branch. They die outside, too, hunting air and water.

YOU CAN TRY IT FREE

The manufacturers of this amazing Virus, to get it quickly established and widely used, are making a Special Guaranteed Introductory Offer of two regular, big, full sized (double strength) $1.00 bottles, for the price of one. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. They will also tell you how you can make money telling your friends about it. As this offer may not appear again, you should act at once or clip for future reference.

You need send no money; just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 212, 2110 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and pay the postman $1.00 and a few cents postage, when the two bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work, as they positively guarantee to refund your $1.00 any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied.

CANCER

Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book, telling how to cure for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

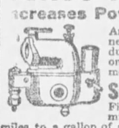
To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer. Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper—TO TRY FREE. Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his known world famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without cost. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dr. [WB10] Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send to

Catarrh Treated Free

10 days to prove quick relief. Headaches, stuffiness of the nose, hawking, deafness and head noises relieved. Thousands have used it. Want you to try it free. Write R. W. O. COFFEE 112 Davenport, Iowa

BEATS 10c GASOLINE

Increases Power and Mileage 40%



Amazing auto invention. Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills from one-half to one-third and increase power of any motor from 30 to 60 per cent.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Fits any make of car. Put on in a few minutes. Forms make as high as 40 miles to a gallon of gasoline. Other cars show proportionate increase. Take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Name your car. AGENTS WANTED

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
1393 Madison Street Dayton, Ohio

ANSWER THIS PUZZLE WIN $1000.00 OF OAKLAND

The operator of the movie machine in this theater decided to play a joke on the audience, so he threw these re-arranged "Movie" players' names on the screen.

To solve the Movie Puzzle, all you are required to do is to rearrange the letters, so that they will spell the correct actor's or actress' name. No. 10 is Charlie Chaplin. If you can guess all ten you can win OAKLAND Automobile or $1,000.

WHO ARE THEY?

1. WAR IS NO SLOGAN
2. BET LUCY FAK RAT
3. SALA CHERRY
4. FIND PURE RICE LAKE
5. I PARCK MY FORD
6. BALD MAN OR MEN
7. MIGHTA HANSOME
8. IDLE BAY CAR
9. DRY HOG IS HOT
10. I PREACH ALL CHIN

Can You Answer This Puzzle? 25 Prizes Given

Probably you know the names of most of the famous "stars", but just to refresh your memory, we mention below the names of a few of the most popular "movie" players.

Charlie Chaplin, Charles Ray, Mary Pickford, Thomas Meighan, Dustin Farrum, Theda Bara, Douglas Fairbanks, Blanche Sweet, Mabel Normand, Marguerite Clark, Pearl White, Fatty Arbuckle, Wallace Reid, Beverly Bayne, William Farnum, Alice Brady, Gloria Swanson, Anita Stewart, Pauline Frederick, Dorothy Gish.

ONLY 185 "POINTS" WINS AUTO

For each name that you arrange correctly, you will receive 10 "Points" toward the OAKLAND Automobile, or 100 "Points" in all, if you arrange all names correctly. You can gain 60 more "Points" by "Qualifying" your answer. That is, by saying that you have shown a copy of Mother's Magazine to five people during this Big Booster and Advertising Campaign. The final 25 "Points" will be awarded by three independent judges on the neatness, style, handwriting, and spelling of your answer.

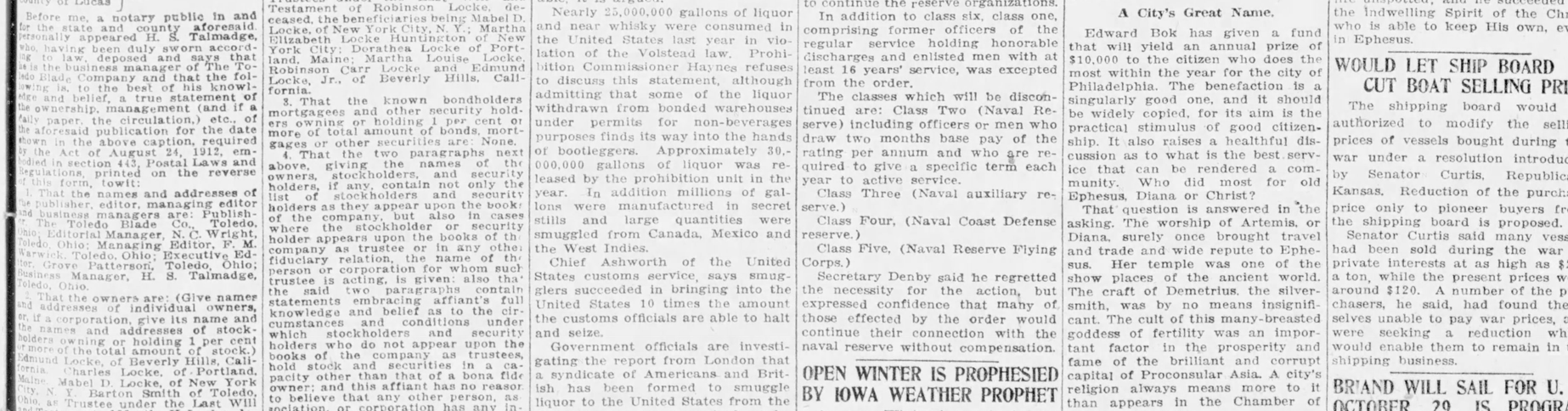
The answer gaining 185 "Points" (which is the maximum) will win the OAKLAND Automobile, or $1,000 in cash. Second highest will win $750; third prize, $500; and so on down the list of 25 big prizes. In case of a tie, both winners will receive same prize. Send in your answer TODAY. As soon as your answer is received, samples will be sent FREE, to assist you in qualifying. Contest closes Oct. 31st, 1921.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY—YOU CAN WIN

You will not be asked to subscribe to Mother's Magazine, nor spend one penny in order to win. We have given away THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS in Prizes. You may be the next lucky winner. Write your answer to the Puzzle on one side of the paper, name and address in upper right hand corner. You can win—Answer the Puzzle NOW and send your solution to

W. B. WILSON, Puzzle Editor, MOTHERS' MAGAZINE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MUTT AND JEFF— **Jeff Figured the Odds Were Absolutely Hopeless** By "BUD" FISHER


A REVENUE GUY NABBED ME IN A RESTAURANT WHEN I PULLED A FLASK OUT OF MY POCKET AND I GOTTA STAND TRIAL TODAY! MUTT SAYS IT'S NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT AND I THINK HE'S RIGHT!
U.S. COURT
45
THE NEXT CASE IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS. JEFF.
?
JUDGE, BEFORE WE PROCEED WITH MY CASE CAN I ASK JUST ONE QUESTION?
SHOOT!
DOES THAT DOPE HE READ MEAN THAT THE WHOLE UNITED STATES IS AGAINST ME?
QUITE SO, QUITE SO!
IN THAT CASE I TOSSES UP THE SPONGE!
? ! ?

ADJUSTED TAX ON SALES TO HALT DISPUTE

New Plan Will Bring Repeal of "Nuisance" Taxes and Levies on Transportation by U. S.

It has become known that conferences now going on between prominent Republican senators on the pending tax bill are likely to result in sweeping changes in the measure, the most important of which will be the incorporation of a modified form of sales tax.

Conferences between Republican leaders, prominent members of the Agrarian Bloc and certain Democrats have been going on quietly for several days and an agreement that will mean practical rewriting of the bill reported by the senate finance committee is in sight.

Signs of determined opposition to the revenue measure reported by the finance committee have been numerous. The agreement that has practically been reached is expected to smooth over most points of difference and permit early passage of the new tax bill by the senate.

It finally has been agreed that some form of sales tax must be adopted if the elements opposed to the bill as it now stands are to be placated and passage at an early date is to be had.

The understanding now reached is that the sales tax that is to be written into the bill will be a manufacturer's tax of probably three per cent. This, it is held, will make it possible for the immediate repeal of all the luxury and amusement taxes, the special excise taxes that have caused so much complaint, and abolishment entirely of the transportation tax.

Proposes Manufacturers' Tax.

A manufacturer's sales tax of three per cent was formally proposed to the senate by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah. The senator explained that this would be in substitution for "all of the various war taxes, the excise taxes, luxury taxes, stamp taxes, capital stock tax, transportation, telegraph and insurance taxes, the taxes on soft drinks, ice cream, cosmetics, admissions and dues, and all of the other '57 varieties' of obnoxious, discriminatory forms of taxation," which would be repealed on next Jan. 1, under a series of amendments to the revenue revision bill offered by the senator.

Repeal of the excess profits tax as of last Jan. 1, instead of on next Jan. 1 as planned by both the house and the senate finance committee also was proposed by Senator Smoot. Under his amendments the corporation income tax would remain at 10 per cent but there would be no change in the present tobacco, liquor and inheritance taxes.

"In order to avoid administrative difficulties with small sales, the bill provides for an exemption of all sales of less than $6,000 during one year," Senator Smoot said. "It will practically exempt all the agricultural products since the average value of products of farms for this year, has been estimated by the department of agriculture at between $1,000 and $2,000.

Yield Is Estimated.

"The yield of this tax has been carefully estimated and approved by Professor Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, to produce during the calendar year 1922, $759,756,000. Conservatism has been exercised throughout this estimate. The yield will undoubtedly be close to $1,000,000,000 but the figure given is more than ample to provide the revenue which will be lost by the repeals which I propose."

By making these changes in the bill the Republican leaders are understood to believe that much opposition that has been manifest will disappear. The farmers' bloc has been up in arms at the proposal to retain the transportation levies during the coming year at one-half the present rate and certain business interests have been bitterly complaining at the retention of the excise levies and the failure to make the excess profits tax repeal retroactive.

In proportion to population, the United States has 13 times as many automobiles as Great Britain.

F·I·T·S

Regardless of how many doctors or others have told you that fits cannot be cured, I know and can prove that LEPSO has cured some of the worst cases I ever saw. If you, a friend, or a relative suffer, send name, give age and address and I will send you a

Bottle of This Famous Treatment FREE

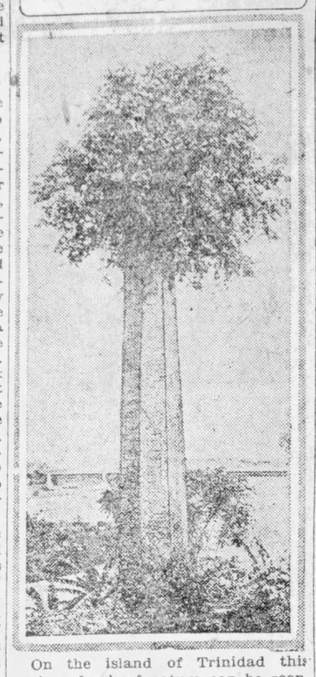
I do not ask for a single penny. I send it to you without cost, so you can prove what it will do in your own case. Mrs. Paul Gram says she suffered for over fourteen years, that doctors and medicine did her no good, she took LEPSO and has not had a single attack in over fifteen years. Hundreds of other remarkable testimonials.

SEND NO MONEY!

Don't doubt. Don't hesitate. Don't lose courage. Just send name and address for the free proof bottle. Do this TODAY!

R. P. N. LEPSO, Dept. 66, Milwaukee, Wis.

Tree Sweeps Chimney



On the island of Trinidad this curious freak of nature can be seen. The brick chimney was part of an old sugar mill, long since abandoned. The solidly-built chimney has remained and up through its center one of the quick-growing trees of the tropics has sprung.

GOV'T. CONTROL OF TRADE ENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Trade in Great Britain has been freed from government control, the last vestige of supervision passing with the automatic lapse of the government's grant of £10,000,000 for the coal mining industry. The agricultural wages board, which fixed the minimum to be paid farm workers, recently disappeared. The system of subsidizing industries is considered abolished with the exception of the grant of £90,000,000 which has been allocated to the carrying out of housing schemes by the ministry of health.

Complete freedom from restrictions to individual liberty which were imposed as war-time necessities, has been restored with the exception of the rents restriction act, which expires in 1923.

RESERVE ARMY PLANS PROGRESS

Scheme Provides for Quick Mobilization in Emergency.

Comprehensive plans for creation of the organized reserve of the army on a basis that will permit quick mobilization of more than 4,000,000 fighting men have been prepared by the general staff. An outline of the preliminary steps has been made public by Acting Secretary Wainwright.

The scheme developed under authority of congress, contemplates virtually no expenditures in its present stages, yet in the opinion of Major General Harbord, acting chief of staff, would furnish the framework for mobilization in arms in a matter of weeks instead of months.

Twenty-seven infantry divisions of the reserve are provided for, preserving both in number and the geographical location where each originated, the 16 wartime national army divisions. The same territorial distribution as to armies and army corps areas are followed as in the regular army organization and the present structure of the national guard. The result will be to establish the three arms of the national land defense forces on an identical basis with control decentralized from Washington for all three into the hands of the corps area commanders.

The first step in perfecting the organized reserve will be to assign from the present officers reserve corps to the 27 reserve divisions, the full war strength complement of officers, in all more than 46,000.

It was pointed out that the organized reserve can be employed only by specific act of congress. The plans were prepared only to prevent delays and huge emergency expenditures in mobilization. The active military force of the country remains the skeletonized regular army backed by the national guard, subject to constitutional limitations as to its employment as the second line of defense and with the organized reserve, or the nation-armed-for-war, is the third and ultimate line.

John Stuart Mill, the famous English philosopher, began to learn Greek when he was three, and could read Latin and Greek easily at eight.

WOULD ASSIST U. S. CONVICTS

Daugherty Aims to Place Young Prisoners Under Vocational Training.

Prison reform that will re-mold bad characters into good ones, stood out as one of the big things that the administration must do to improve citizenship, Attorney General Daugherty declared recently, discussing a new system he has evolved for handling federal prisoners.

Attorney-General Daugherty's plan now about ready for President Harding's approval soon will be ready for congress. It calls for the establishment of a new federal vocational training plant, where prisoners can be taught trades and otherwise "rebuilt" so they may become useful citizens after their terms expire.

To Teach Young.

There are about 500 young first termers in federal prisons, who would be eligible for transfer from prisons where now confined to the institution which the attorney-general proposes to establish.

The attorney-general will ask congress to authorize him to take over one of the big cantonments, left on the government's hands at the end of the war, and reconvert it into an educational institution, with industrial features, somewhat along the lines of existing reform schools.

"What many of these prisoners need more than anything else is a chance to make good," said Mr. Daugherty. "To let them remain among hardened criminals, the life termers and others, seems to me, a big mistake.

"I maintain that citizenship can be made better by some system that will reconstruct these prisoners, restore their self-respect, and equip them to face the world with some earning power at the end of their terms. After a further study of the problem and conferences with the President and others, I am convinced that we are working along the right line."

Faith in the Fallen.

Mr. Daugherty took the position that it is not a good thing for the country to release from prison those types of offenders who have become hardened in their criminal tendencies and are likely to continue in evil.

"I can walk into any prison in the United States and pick out 10 men I would be willing to trust," said the attorney-general. "That applies to any prison, anywhere. Put those men on their honor, let them know that there is someone who has an interest in them and they will make good.

Mr. Daugherty's psychology has been tested and found 100 per cent. He cited his experience with prisoners in reform institutions in Ohio and elsewhere. He has aided in the establishment and operation of some of these reform schools.

Good results achieved in the handling of the young offenders in Ohio reform schools can be extended upon a much broader scale to federal prisons, he believes.

WOMEN AFTER BILL OF RIGHTS

Plan Includes Amendment Abolishing Inequalities on Account of Sex.

A woman's "bill of rights," proposed for enactment by the federal and all state governments to remove all legal discriminations against women, was outlined in a statement by the National Woman's party.

The program includes a new constitutional amendment declaring that "no political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or marriage" shall prevail, together with a bill to give women the same rights, privileges and immunities as men.

It was announced that Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas, and Representative Fess, Republican, Ohio, would introduce the new proposed constitutional amendment in congress and that copies of the new bill had been sent to all state chairmen of the Woman's party except Wisconsin, which already has enacted the law.

Women would have the right upon marriage to choose their names and have equal voice in custody of their children, legitimate or illegitimate, under the proposed new bill of the women's organization.

Other legal rights for women proposed include: Suffrage, eligibility for all offices, freedom of contract, choice of domicile, residence or name; jury, acquisition and control of property, control of labor and earnings, eligibility for judiciary positions, equality in grounds for divorce and immunities and penalties for sex offenses.

All common law disabilities of women would be abrogated under the legislation.

In England, during the reign of George III., fashionable ladies wore head dresses which involved so much preparation that they were often not undone for weeks.

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Chief Rabbi of England

Dr. Hertz, the chief rabbi of England, who has been making a tour of the Empire in connection with the Jewish war memorial.

MODERN HEADS JAPAN'S MISSION

Prince Tokugawa, Son of Shogun, Is Chairman of Delegation to U. S.

If the imperial dynasty had not been returned to full authority with the resignation in 1867 of the last of the Shoguns, or heads of the feudal system, Prince Tokugawa, appointed chief of the Japanese official delegation to the disarmament conference in Washington, would today be the Shogun.

His appointment, therefore, is considered a fine tribute to the great Tokugawa family and to the prince himself, and as almost certain to please the Japanese people. The indications are, likewise, that the makeup of the delegation will be considered as a happy compromise and a wise solution of the national problem of finding the man best suited to represent Japan at the conference.

The powerful position of Prince Tokugawa in Japan is attested by the fact that it has been the custom of the emperor to invite him to form a cabinet at times of ministerial changes—a task which the prince has invariably declined. His selection as head of the delegation to Washington is taken to indicate the importance Japan attaches to the conference. As president of the house of peers his appointment constitutes recognition of the diet.

Prince Tokugawa is one of the most popular men in the empire. His tireless activities in parliament and in various movements aiming to forward the public welfare, and his devotion to works of charity have made him admired and respected by all classes.

The appointment of Vice Admiral Kato and that of Ambassador Shidehara had been anticipated; but the Asahi Shimbun in commenting upon the makeup of the delegation, emphasized the fact that the appointment of Prince Tokugawa was a great surprise to the nation.

It says it embodies a move by Premier Hara to prepare the way for a Tokugawa ministry after the Washington conference, when the present cabinet, it says, is likely to resign.

As for Masanao Hanihara, heading the list of secretaries, his 12 years in Washington and his wide acquaintance with American public men and American conditions, together with his record as vice foreign minister, led to his selection as secretary-general, as his title will be.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, second of the secretaries, has had a long experience in China and Europe. As Japanese commissioner to Siberia he rendered services leading to his recall to the important position in Tokio which he holds.

Dr. Kirkou Hayashi, another member of the delegation, is an authority on international law, and Toru Takao represents the information bureau of the foreign office.

The official announcement confirms the forecasts that Vice Admiral Kanji Kato would head the navy delegation and Lieutenant General Giiuchi Tanaka that of the army.

A foreign office official in commenting upon the appointment of Prince Tokugawa alluded to him as "pronouncedly a man of peace and common sense," and called attention to the prince's proficiency in English as a result of long residence in England, where he was educated. The prince has been termed a "democratic aristocrat." He has invariably been a leader in the adoption of western customs and likes to entertain foreigners.

TO BULK ROADS INTO 19 SYSTEMS

Interstate Commerce Body Announces Rail Consolidation Schedule.

The Interstate Commerce Commision has announced tentative plans for the consolidation of all major railroads of the United States into 19 systems, and gave notice that hearings will be called on the project in the near future. The proposed consolidation was authorized by the transportation act.

In the main, the plan proposed by the commission is that drafted under its direction by Professor William Z. Ripley, Harvard university, but some variations were made. The commission said that while all of the larger or class one railroads had been included in the makeup of its schedule, a number of class two and class three lines had also been covered.

Here Is Plan

The following consolidated systems are proposed by the commission:

No. 1—New York Central, including the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Monongahela; Boston and Maine; Bangor and Aroostook, and others.

No. 2—Pennsylvania, including Toledo, Peoria and Western, Long Island, Monongahela, as an alternative to the inclusion of that road in the New York Central system, and others.

No. 3—Baltimore and Ohio; Reading; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Lehigh and Hudson, and others.

No. 4—Chicago and Erie; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Bessemer and Lake Erie; Wabash Lines east of the Missouri, and others.

No. 5—Lehigh Valley; New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Pittsburgh and West Virginia, and others.

No. 6—Pere Marquette, Ann Arbor and others.

No. 7—New York, New Haven and Hartford; Boston and Maine; Bangor and Aroostook, Lehigh and Hudson River, all of these being alternatively to be taken into other systems.

Variation Proposed

The commission here proposed a variation indicated as system No. 7—A or New England—Great Lakes consolidation, which would include the roads given in number 7, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh and others.

No. 8—Chesapeake and Ohio; Hocking Valley and Virginian.

No. 9—Norfolk and Western; Toledo and Ohio Central, and others.

No. 10—Southern, New Orleans Great Northern, and Alabama and Vicksburg.

No. 11—Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk Southern, Florida East Coast, Mississippi Central, Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio, and Louisville and Nashville, and others.

No. 12—Illinois Central, Seaboard Air Line; Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio, alternatively, and others.

No. 13—Union Pacific lines; Chicago Northwestern; Wabash Lines West of the Missouri and others.

No. 14—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Northern Pacific; Spokane Portland and Seattle, and others.

No. 15—Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul; Great Northern, and others.

Canadian Subsidiaries Excepted.

No. 16—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Colorado and Southern; Denver and Rio Grande; Western Pacific and others.

No. 17—Southern Pacific Co.; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; El Paso and Southwestern; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and others.

No. 18—St. Louis-San Francisco; St. Louis Southwestern; Chicago and Alton; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; San Antonio; Uvalde and Gulf, and others.

No. 19—Chicago and Eastern Illinois; Missouri Pacific; Texas and Pacific; Gulf Coast Lines, and others.

The commission noted that Canadian railroad subsidiaries, such as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Central Vermont had been eliminated from its consolidation and that water carriers where controlled by railroads concerned, were included.

MARQUIS ON DEATH BED FORGIVES POLITICAL FOE

Deputy Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti (anti-Seditionists), flying from Milan towards Rome, when over Pisa threw a message of admiration and regret on the funeral of Marquis Serlupi. The latter, when dying, found himself in hospital in a bed next to a Communist who had fatally wounded him. The Communist was also dying. The two youths—Marquis Serlupi was only 21—asked one another's pardon.

'LOST' HUSBAND LIVES IN OPEN BOAT FOUR MONTHS; FINDS HEALTH

After police and detectives in all parts of the country had conducted a fruitless search for him and his 10-year-old daughter, Cora, for the last four months, William H. Spencer, an electrical engineer and former newspaper man, was found in a camp at Oceanview, near Norfolk, Va., at the foot of Chesapeake bay.

During the time he and his daughter were missing, Spencer said, they were living in an open boat on Chesapeake bay or on the Potomac river. He adopted this mode of life, he declared, to regain his shattered health, wrecked in the World war. He accomplished this and picked up 50 pounds in weight.

Search Was Kept Up.

Since their mysterious disappearance from home the wife and mother, Mrs. Nellie May Spencer, never gave up the search for them. Police in every city were asked to be on the lookout, and private detectives were employed in the search. Mrs. Spencer went to Norfolk to take her wandering husband and little daughter back home.

In his report to the Virginia authorities Spencer said his work in chemical experiments during the war shattered his health and made him unable to work upon return from the conflict. Physicians told him, he said, it was imperative that he live in the open air, which would enable him to throw off more rapidly the chemical poison in his system, and this decided him to spend the Summer next to nature.

Failed to Inform Wife.

Lack of money precluded this by any other means than the one he selected—the open boat. He left home without informing his wife of his plans, taking Cora with him. His wife had sufficient means of her own, he said, on which to live.

Spencer was surprised when he learned that his wife had not heard from him since his departure, as he said he had written her several letters, the last from Oceanview in which he informed her that he was about to start on his return trip. He used Mrs. Spencer's old address, not knowing that she had changed her residence since he left.

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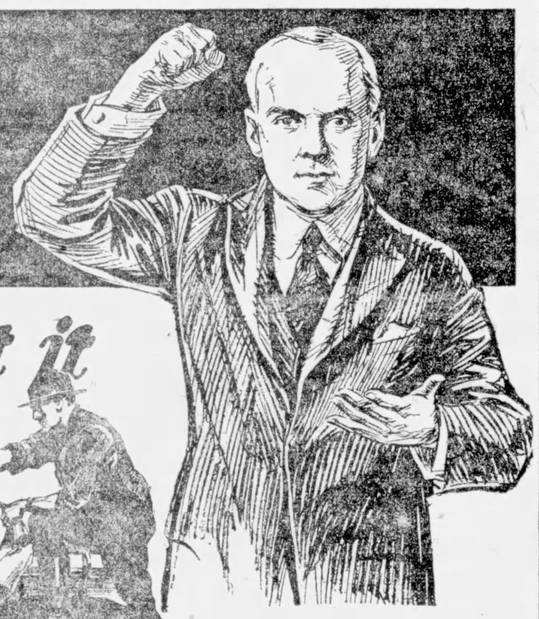

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